

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Battle of Tripoli

The battle of Tripoli, in Lebanon, is a repeat of the battle of Beirut last year. In both cases, Yasser Arafat and the PLO, cornered in a populated city, chose to use civilians as a shield and fight on rather than to surrender. In both cases his assassins—in Beirut Israelis and in Tripoli Palestinian rivals, Libyans and Syrians—also chose to push the battle, notwithstanding the danger to civilians. Hundreds have died in Tripoli—civilians.

It seems only a matter of time until Yasser Arafat and the Palestinians still fighting under him will be removed from the PLO's last outpost of its own in any country contiguous to Israel. The Syrians are, after all, not only the patrons but also the direct military partners of the Palestinian faction attacking his men. They have superior power to bring to bear.

It is said that Mr. Arafat, who never once agreed to negotiate with Israel, was too inclined to go down that road as the Syrians saw it. But the Syrians are no strangers to deals with Israel. They object to Mr. Arafat not so much on the ideological ground that he is a "moderate" as for the petty political reason

that he flirted with their Arab rival, Jordan. The Syrians are playing the intra-Arab power game, using the Palestinians as pawns.

Even as the single redoubt left to him by the Israelis is being seized from him by the Syrians, some U.S. officials are wondering whether Mr. Arafat may not yet become Israel's inter-locator in tandem with Jordan in a deal on the West Bank, where he is still held in regard. The administration hopes that the Reagan plan of Sept. 1, 1982, can be revived. It is encouraged to see King Hussein now openly urging Mr. Arafat finally to accept the split of the Palestinian movement that a bid to Israel would produce. The king is also urging the Arab states to reject their rule of lockstep, which gives Syria a veto, and to allow a majority to pursue a moderate solution.

It is a moment, then, of death in Tripoli but of some tentative reshuffling of the political cards elsewhere in the Arab world. It is a moment for close and realistic U.S. attention to whatever slight new openings for negotiation may emerge.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Uncertain Guideposts

Off-year elections give only a patchy sense of what Americans want government to do: The few contests that are held almost always hinge on local factors and the candidates' personal qualities. So 1983 provides only a few clues about where the United States is headed—with no clear single message.

Probably the most meaningful result, coming in a referendum rather than a personal contest, was in Ohio. There, voters rejected ballot measures that would have cut their taxes now and made it more difficult to raise taxes in the future. This was in effect a vote for government services—and for tax measures that hurt in order to pay for them. The tax- and spending-cutting spree inaugurated by California's Proposition 13 in 1978 seems over.

If that was a rejection of ideas similar to those of Reagan Republicanism, it should also be noted that a Republican won the contest for U.S. senator in the usually Democratic state of Washington, running against an outspoken liberal Democrat, Representative Mike Lowry. One of the things Mr. Lowry was outspoken about was this: "I beat Dan Evans, a decent man with a very good reputation as governor, it will be because of the issues of economic and foreign policy, where he has gone down the line with Reagan, and no one

will miss the significance of that." One expects that in the wake of Mr. Lowry's defeat, Democrats will start trying to revise that "significance." But Mr. Lowry did make the Reagan identification a test, and he failed.

Elsewhere, the most striking result was in Mississippi, where Democrat Bill Allain was elected governor despite charges, made by Republican fund-raisers and aired extensively for almost two weeks, that he frequently patronized black transvestite prostitutes. One would have thought that such charges, if believed, would be political poison in the Magnolia State. But most voters evidently either disbelieved or ignored them, or turned against the Republicans for making them public. Mr. Allain beat his Republican opponent.

This seamy episode aside, 1983 was, for Reagan Republicans, a disappointing year in the South. They lost the one governorship they held there, in Louisiana, and failed to defeat seemingly vulnerable Democrats in two other states. They did not gain seats in southern legislatures. In 1980 and 1981 there was talk that the South would be solidly Republican in national elections from now on. Now national Republican strategists regard most of the South as iffy for 1984.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

On Reagan's Korean Visit

President Reagan's visit to South Korea will determine the future of Korean-American relations. His trip will decide whether or not anti-American sentiment will continue its rapid rise.

The U.S. government has played an indispensable role in propping up the Chun Doo Hwan regime. The Korean people feel utmost disappointment and frustration with U.S. insensitivity to their democratic aspirations. In national surveys, 80 percent of Koreans have confirmed their preference for democratic development even at the expense of economic growth. The South Korean people realize that the restoration of democracy is a prerequisite for genuine national security and meaningful and fair economic development.

President Reagan should assure the South Korean people that the United States will dutifully carry out its responsibility to ensure the political neutrality of the Korean military.

—Kim Das Jung, South Korean opposition leader, writing in *The Boston Globe*.

Chinese-European Alliance

It is of particular significance that the cooperation between China and west Europe has been reaffirmed at a time when they are faced with the common task of how to cope with a tense and turbulent world situation.

China has all along hoped to see Europe united and become stronger, and China also hopes that the European countries pursue a policy of independence. In a world where the main source of turmoil and instability is the superpower contention for world hegemony, it is wrong to go along with either without deliberation and reservation.

Europe and China can combine their respective strong points to make up for their weaknesses. China has abundant resources and a vast market while Western Europe has advanced technology and funds. Development of economic and technical cooperation is both necessary and beneficial to both sides.

—The China Daily (Peking).

The Grenada Credibility Gap

OK, we won one in Grenada—a little one, but a victory anyway. It feels good, even if it was illegal under international law. And it just may discourage Marxist expansionism elsewhere in the hemisphere.

With President Reagan, we salute "the courage and professionalism" of the U.S. troops and the sacrifice of the 18 of them who were killed. They did well, especially in holding down the number of civilian casualties by the surgical execution of the operation.

It may be that they did save the Americans on the island from something worse than the invasion's violence, but if there is any evidence of that, it still has not been made public. The credibility gap remains open also on the president's charge that Grenada was being converted to a Soviet-Cuban "bastion." The small arms found, some of them 19th century antiques, is not evidence.

—Chicago Sun-Times.

No Retreat by the Whites

South Africa's ruling white minority has voted by a 2-1 margin to loosen its hateful system of racial apartheid. The nation's black majority will still be excluded utterly from the political process under the new constitution. But persons of mixed race—the so-called "coloreds"—and Asians will be given a very limited voice.

This is not altruism or a retreat from a social system based almost entirely on racial criteria. Rather, it is pragmatism on the part of white South Africans determined to maintain their political and economic power. Although outnumbered white liberals campaigned for black representation in Parliament, the debate over the new constitution was essentially over methods of maintaining white supremacy.

—The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR NOV. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Cuban Liberals Fear Riot Plot
HAVANA — "El Triunfo," General Gomez's official paper, publishes the following: "A respectable person assures us that the Conservatives have hatched a horrible plan, to be executed to-night during the Conservatives' parade. They plan to provoke with insults Havana's people, who are Liberal. They expect to foment a riot, which would make imperative a suspension of the elections. We ask all Liberals to be patient when our enemies insult them. We warn Mayor Polz of what may happen and notify him of the persistent rumor. General Armando Sanchez Agramonte, the chief of police, is the one who has concocted the plan. All our hopes lie in the supervisor to prevent bloodshed to-night in Havana's streets."

1933: President Urges German Unity
BERLIN — President von Hindenburg, field-marshal of the German army in the World War, observed the 15th anniversary of the armistice by winding up the Nazi government election campaign this evening with a passionate five-minute plea for "peace with honor." The head of state of the German "Republic" appealed to his countrymen to rally unanimously behind Adolf Hitler in his diplomatic struggle to win equality for the Reich with other powers. Hindenburg urged all Germans to "espouse with me and the chancellor the principle of equality and peace with honor." More than 90 per cent of the German votes are expected to endorse the Hitler government's desertion of the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference in the plebiscite tomorrow.

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Reagan Scares Europe

By Flora Lewis

ROME — Europeans are getting scared. The initial appalled reaction to the United States invasion of Grenada has receded as the facts surface. But there is nothing in Europe of Americans' apparent euphoria that the Western side has at last won a round.

On the contrary, a sense that Washington lacks appropriate restraint and risks irresponsible impulses is spreading. It is no longer only the militant left and instinctive anti-Americans who question Washington's judgment. Steadfast conservatives and determined moderates express a lack of confidence that Europe's fate remains safe in U.S. hands as tensions rise.

Even Britons who love Margaret Thatcher, President Reagan's closest ideological ally, are uneasy. Tory members of Parliament are looking for ways to distance themselves from the United States, instead of stressing shared views.

U.S. officials tend to brush aside allies' qualms, retorting that Europeans make a vocation of complaining about the U.S. role. They either criticize it for being too weak and indecisive or too strong and willful. For the Europeans, there is no real contradiction. They see their destiny at stake, and neither a palsied hand nor an itchy fist controlling it from Washington is reassuring.

After a millennium of battles involving almost every generation, Europeans have known peace and unprecedented prosperity for two generations. There is a deep visceral fear of lurching back into the old pattern of death and devastation.

The self-assurance, the aura of confidence that seem to soothe and charm many Americans do not come across the Atlantic. Massed naval force and fiery words do.

Britain, France and Italy have been drawn into the Lebanese crisis, but leaders are starting to doubt openly that the United States knows what it is doing there. The idea of building up Israel to persuade it to act as the West's point man against Syria doesn't go down well.

West Germany, Britain and Italy are facing the critical moment in the

not only of nuclear holocaust but any renewed war. They do not think Americans are spilling for a fight, but they are aware that the intensity of their concern is not fully shared.

The causes of this attitude have been cumulative. At base it is that the Soviet Union has truly become a superpower, it is nearby, and it is not sated. Probably fewer Europeans now admire or support the Russians than at any time since World War II. But the conclusion drawn is that resisting Moscow must not turn into provoking Moscow, and the assumption that Washington seeks peace rather than triumphant points is no longer so secure.

Oddly, the Korean airliner incident when Washington fired nothing but phrases has left the most sour residue of recent events. At first Europeans reacted as Mr. Reagan did, denouncing the callous Soviet disregard for life and civility. But the vehemence of his rhetoric boomeranged. He is seen as the dangerous blunderer now.

The mystery of the absence of Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, whose some experts are already reading as another full-fledged succession fight, adds to the unsettling uncertainty. Who is running the world? people ask. Where is there someone to steady it?

West Germany's Chancellor Kohl, who surprised his own electorate at first by a show of calm competence, is shrinking in stature. Contrary to some Washington predictions, he is pursuing former



long-brewing Euro-missile issue. France, if indirectly unstirred because it is not obliged to act, is equally concerned about what President Mitterrand has called "the most perilous year ahead."

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Chancellor Schmidt's foreign policy, seeking quiet on the Eastern front, while Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party is surging to power. The sum is that conservative ruled West Germany is growing more neutralist.

This worries other Europeans. West Germany is their front line. They had come to rely on its being sturdily anchored in the West for both their defense and economic plans.

No doubt missile deployment will begin next month as scheduled. But resisting Soviet threats will not end the ordeal for West European leaders. Strains are more likely to mount than subside.

All this is aggravated by continuing recession. Western Europe isn't yet producing the cheerful economic news that encourages Americans. And there is increased awareness that even if short-term recovery sets in, painful long-term problems remain. Happy days aren't coming back soon.

These are times that take cool heads and strong nerves. It isn't because Europeans really think the United States is the mirror image of the Soviet Union that they are frightened; it's because they desperately need it to be wise and peaceful. But it looks rocky and impatient.

The New York Times.

But at Home They Think He's Great

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A combination of events in the past two weeks has positioned President Reagan to achieve the kind of political breakthrough that often presages a landslide reelection victory.

The clouds of war overshadowing U.S. forces in the Middle East and the staggering deficit that threatens the economic recovery are enough to make anyone cautious about such a prediction. But for the first time the elements are in place that could produce a victory for Mr. Reagan like that Richard Nixon gained in 1972 and Margaret Thatcher achieved in Great Britain last spring.

The surface evidence lies in findings like the Nov. 3-7 Washington Post-ABC News poll, which showed Mr. Reagan surging to a 63-percent approval rating — the highest since his pre-recession standing in September 1981. The same poll showed him moving out front of the leading Democratic presidential hopefuls, Walter F. Mondale and John Glenn, but by small enough margins — 3 to 6 points — to underscore the shakiness of the polling evidence.

The deeper currents can be judged only by intuition — and the conclusion is therefore speculative. But the United States is approaching the period where masses of Americans for the first time begin thinking seriously about their presidential choice. And history suggests that a president who hits that moment on an upswing — as Reagan is

doing — can ride the wave right through Election Day.

The most important element in the Reagan surge is clearly Grenada. That operation — invasion, rescue, or whatever — at first appeared to be no more than a blip on the screen of the voters' consciousness, a 10-day wonder. But in one of the most skillful performances of his long career, Mr. Reagan has built what seemed a simple calypso tune into an orchestration that plays like Beethoven's Fifth.

One should not underestimate the extent to which his role — the symbolic role of President and Commander in Chief — during this time of high emotion now places Reagan beyond the reach of ordinary political criticism.

But there were other, more mundane factors also working in his favor during this breakthrough fortnight. The economic issue that his Democratic opponents have counted as their best weapon began to look like a boomerang. One night, the television news showed scenes of smiling factory workers being recalled to their jobs, while a graph charted the rapid decline in unemployment.

Monday television showed an even more dramatic graph, plotting out that "Reagan and the Republicans have cut inflation by more than three-quarters" since they took over from Jimmy Carter and the Democrats. A gray-haired woman, standing in her kitchen,

talked about how much easier grocery shopping had become.

As it happened, this was not news but a part of the Republican National Committee's current half-million-dollar ad campaign. But it looked like news and it served as a reminder of how much lavish party funds and the absence of a nomination contest can allow the GOP to do in manipulating public opinion and the election agenda during this critical period, when the voters are beginning to make up their minds.

This is exactly what Thatcher and her Tory Party did in setting the stage for her re-election sweep — a campaign the Republicans studied closely and now say, out to duplicate. As in Britain, they calculate (and I think correctly) that while unemployment may be the issue that leads the polls for the massive majority of voters — those working and those retired — the fear of revived inflation is much more acute than the pain of the layoffs that others may have suffered.

As if that were not enough, in the last two weeks, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, the leader of Reagan's opposition, chose to do an imitation of Michael Foot, the hapless Laborite who tried to stand up to Thatcher. Mr. O'Neill was left spinning on Grenada as badly as Foot was on the Falklands.

Analogies are dangerous. But the implications of the present pattern are clearly good news for the Republicans.

The Washington Post.



And here's another young man who'll testify he was in danger until the president rescued him.

House Plays With Protectionist Poison

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The House of Representatives, in a splendid display of empty showboating, has again passed the so-called "domestic content" bill, this time by 219 to 199, in the full confidence that either the Senate will defeat it or President Reagan will veto it as pledged.

All told, 187 Democrats and 32 Republicans voted for this unwarranted legislation, a thoroughly bad piece of work that would violate trade agreements, lead to trade retaliation against the United States, jack up prices in this country, underpin inefficient U.S. industries, probably revive inflation and cost thousands of American jobs in the long run.

Most members of the House who voted for the bill did so pusillanimously, because the unions — particularly the United Automobile Workers — want it as a badge against Japanese autos, at which it is all but exclusively aimed; and cynically, since they know that either the Senate or the president will prevent it from becoming law. No doubt Mr. Reagan has had to waste much of his time in Japan reassuring Prime Minister Nakasone on that point.

The danger is that the leading Democratic presidential candidates support the domestic-content bill too. If one of them is elected next year and the Senate returns to Democratic control, the AFL-CIO would undoubtedly call in its due bills. And a historic U.S. political switch would be complete, the Democrats having yielded their traditional free-trade position to the party that once gave us the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

The domestic-content bill would cause manufacturers selling more than 100,000 units a year in the U.S. market to use specific percentages, rising with the number of sales, of U.S. labor and parts. This is protectionism, confounding the continuing need for the American auto industry to modernize and improve quality, while ignoring existing quotas that will keep the Japanese share of the U.S. market under 20 percent.

Besides, the problem is not Japanese. It's American and not just autos. The United States ran a \$42.7 billion trade deficit in 1982, of which only \$16.7 billion was in trade with Japan. By September, the 1983 trade deficit was more than \$40 billion, and the year's total may reach \$70 billion.

That is admittedly a serious problem: the Democrats estimate that such a trade deficit would cost Americans 600,000 jobs in an economy in which unemployment is still above 8 percent. But the reason is not really Japanese imports, Japanese restrictions on imported U.S. goods — although some of those restrictions give President Reagan legitimate grounds for complaint in Tokyo — or even the vanishing Japanese "industrial policy," which assists successful Japanese exporters. And the domestic-content bill does not come close to addressing the real problem.

This is the U.S. macroeconomic situation, in which the Federal Reserve's actions to control inflation and the unprecedented deficits caused by the Reagan administration's tax cuts and defense spending have combined to cause continuing high interest rates. (Present and future deficits are only marginally in the work of the 1981-83 recession.) High interest rates attract foreign funds, which means a sharp increase in the value of the dollar. And a strong dollar causes U.S. exports to decline, because foreigners cannot afford them; U.S. imports of foreign goods, on the other hand, become cheaper and thus increase.

Worse, no one but senators Bob Dole of Kansas, Pete Domenici of New Mexico and a few other hardy souls in both parties seem to want to do anything about it. Mr. Reagan, most notably, acts as if what he recently called "your deficit" is doing and need take no responsibility for — although in 1985 it'll reach \$200 billion even if Congress forces some moderation in the growth of its planned defense spending, and will be held to, say, \$175 billion only if Congress increases taxes over his veto or cuts spending against its own political instincts — neither of which is likely to happen in an election year.

Even if both do happen, and in the further improbable event of an economy operating at or close to capacity (with unemployment at 6 to 7 percent), the deficit will run about \$140 billion in 1985 and \$170 billion in 1986. That may mean rekindled inflation; it certainly means continuing high interest rates, a continuing strong dollar and a continuing disaster for the trade balance.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

American Soul

When the U.S. military shells a hospital in Grenada, killing many patients, the president is silent and the press reports the event as the tragedy it is. It is not seen as a revelation of the American soul.

But when a Korean airliner was shot down over Soviet territory, the president of the United States and the U.S. press generally report the event as proof of the barbaric character of the Russians.

Weeks later it is admitted by government intelligence sources that the Soviet Union may have had no idea it was attacking a civilian airliner, but negative images are more easily made than un-made. No one apologizes for their initial rush to condemnation.

Perhaps these two appalling events could at least serve to make us more cautious in the future, both in our own reliance on military force, and in the use of our typewriters.

At Iwo Jima and in World War II, The New York Times may have forgotten how strict censorship was then. More to the point, the war-time presidents were not held up in the national press for a journalistic target-shoot every time they made a decision.

Perhaps the decision to talk at bringing the press into Grenada is saying that there is a growing lack of confidence in American journalism in its failure to act responsibly.

JOHN M. O'BRIEN
Manchester, Vermont.

I have yet to see one journalist, commentator or public personality ask what those Cubans were doing on Grenada allied to the teeth. One also wonders what agricultural advice the Russians captured on the island could give the Grenadians.

G.B. SALTZMAN
Monte Carlo.

Regarding "European Allies Forced to Repudiate U.S. Arms Damage of Invasion" (HTT, Oct. 31): There are in West Germany voices like Michel Debré's in France. A silent majority here is increasingly uneasy with mounting manifestations of tendentious anti-American minority opinions, pushed by a leftist media establishment, helped by official statements. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher's.

One expression of silent majority feelings is the voice of Mr. Franz Joseph Strauss who termed Mr. Kohl's Mr. Genscher's and some other European criticism of Mr. Reagan's action in Grenada unmistakably "sardonic, decidedly windy and soured with moral arrogance."

PETER WEINSTEIN
Munich.

The New York Times reported last March (HTT, March 30) that "Grenada has joined Nicaragua in charging that it was the target of an 'imminent attack' by the United States." This assertion was obviously the product of anti-American propaganda. Indeed, the United States termed the statement "infamous."

But once again the behavior of the United States has given credence to such fantasies abroad, and the world.

FELIP GONZALEZ.

Admiral Overboard, Anchors to the Wind

By Bruce L. Felknor

CHICAGO — Greatly stirred by the newest heroic naval rhetoric from an American admiral, I fell to musing on the great antecedents in this gallant line.

At once, I was startled to realize that none of these historic gens has been translated into the contemporary English language, and so an entire generation of American teachers and God knows how many generations of children, have been denied access to this part of their heritage.

The utterance that so moved me, of course, was that of Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, in the Pentagon on Oct. 28, 1983. Who could forget these words? "We were not micromanaging Grenada intelligence-wise until about that time frame."

Thus inspired, I have translated a small selection of earlier admirals' heroic prose for the edification, indeed enjoyment, of our young, for whom the original language lies undeciphered on the page.

John Paul Jones, off the English coast (Sept. 23, 1779). Rejecting surrender, he said, "I have not yet

begun to fight." What he meant was: Combatwise, the time frame is upcoming.

Oliver Hazard Perry, at the Battle of Lake Erie (Sept. 10, 1813). "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." What he meant was: Area accessed in combat mode; mission finished.

David Farragut, on Mobile Bay (Aug. 5, 1864). "Damn the torpedoes. Go (full speed) ahead!" What he meant was: Disregard anticipated structural damage. Continue as programmed.

George Dewey, on Manila Bay (May 1, 1898). "You may fire when you are ready, Godley." What he meant was: Implementation of aggressive action approved; the time frame to be selected by fire control officer.

For senior citizens, who recall the old language, what Admiral McDonald meant was, "Up to them, we didn't pay much attention to spying on Grenada."

The writer, director of yearbooks for the Encyclopedia Britannica, contributed this view to *The New York Times*.

Remember
The Silent Str
Weeks of Vie

MARY BLUM

These are times that take cool heads and strong nerves. It isn't because Europeans really think the United States is the mirror image of the Soviet Union that they are frightened; it's because they desperately need it to be wise and peaceful. But it looks rocky and impatient.

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Nov. 16: Borodin Quartet (Reichow, Shostakovich).
 Nov. 17: Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Thomas Krahl conductor. Stefan Vladar piano. Rosa Mohrenberger mezzo-soprano (Kral, Mozart, Respighi, Haydn).
Kirchliche Oberla (tel. 68.16.11).
POP — Nov. 16: Elva Costello.
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.30).
CONCERTS — Nov. 12 and 13: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Zubin Mehta conductor. Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Schubert).
Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).
Musical — Nov. 17: "The Sound of Music."
Vienna's English Theatre (tel. 42.12.60).
 English speaking theater — Through November: "Candida" (G.B. Shaw).
Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).
 Nov. 13, 21, 29: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Müllbacher) Rudolf Bittl conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 233.66.85).
OPERA — Nov. 18 and 20: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45).
RECITAL — Nov. 15: Pierre Alain Volodant piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Folkoper Teatret (tel. 86.85.01).
CONCERT — Nov. 16: Sealand Sym-

phony Orchestra. Francesco Cristofoli conductor (Respighi, Montsalvage, Ravel).
International Jazz Montmartre (tel. 12.78.36).
JAZZ — Nov. 16: Paul Motian. Nikolaj Church (tel. 13.16.26).
CONCERT — Nov. 16: Brandis Quartet (Beethoven, Bartók).
Odd Fellow Palace (tel. 14.12.22).
CONCERTS — Nov. 18: Conservatoire Orchestra and Choir, Dan-Olof Stenlund conductor. Conservatoire Big Band, Thad Jones conductor (Brahms).
 Nov. 19: Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra.
Radio House (tel. 11.14.15).
CONCERTS — Nov. 13: Radio Light Orchestra. Radio Choir, John Frandsen conductor.
 Nov. 17: Radio Symphony Orchestra. Franz Lemmerlute.
Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel. 11.21.26).
EXHIBITION — "Danish 18th-Century Graphics."
Hvidebækk, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel. 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.27.59).
Barbican Theatre — Nov. 14, 15, 25, 26, 28: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).
 The Pit — Nov. 14, 15, 25, 26, 28: "Mousetrap" (Shakespeare).
 Nov. 18 and 19: "Tartuffe" (Molière).
British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."
Hayward Gallery (tel. 629.94.95).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."
 To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."
London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61).
BALLET — Nov. 13: "The Great Ballet Gala," including members from the Royal Ballet, The New York City Ballet, the Scottish Ballet and the Tokyo Ballet.
English National Opera — Nov. 12, 18, 24: "The Valkyrie" (Wagner) Mark Elder conductor.
 Nov. 19, 25, 30: "The Rape of Lucretia" (Britten) Stewart Bedford conductor.
National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52).
Cottesloe Theatre — To Nov. 14: "Glenrory Glen Road" (Mamet).
 Nov. 18-30: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fugard).
Lyttelton Theatre — Nov. 14-19: "You Can't Take It With You" (Hart and Kaufman).
Oliver Theatre — Nov. 12, 14, 15, 18: "Joan Seberg" (Hamilch).
Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.30.07).
CONCERT — Nov. 14: London Philharmonic Orchestra. Vernon Handley conductor (Bar, McCabe, Simpson).
Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66).
Royal Ballet — Nov. 12: "Mancos" (Massenet).
Royal Opera — Nov. 14, 18, 22, 26, 30: "Otello" (Verdi) Colin Davis conductor.
 Nov. 15, 19, 23, 25: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) Claudio Abbado conductor.
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — Nov. 16-Jan. 15: "Reg Butler: 1913-1981."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 593.63.71).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "David Cox, Oil Paintings and Watercolors."

FRANCE

PARIS, American College in Paris (tel. 555.91.73).
FILM — Nov. 15: "John F. Kennedy Remembered," documentary on Kennedy's life and presidency. The film will be introduced by Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's former press secretary and the French ambassador Hervé Alphand.
Bobino, Théâtre de la Chanson et du Rire (tel. 322.74.84).
POP — To Dec. 4: Henri Tachan.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: "L'Art de la Renaissance."
 To Dec. 12: "20th-Century Czech Design."
 To Jan. 2: Calder mobiles.
 To Jan. 2: "Richard Serra," sculpture.
 To Jan. 2: "François Rouss," paintings.
 To Jan. 2: "Balthus."
Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts (tel. 260.34.57).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Art de l'Atelier, Art de la Rue et du Collage."
Galerie Marion Meyer (tel. 633.04.38).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Man Ray, Objects of My Affection."
Hotel Meridien, Le Patio (tel. 758.12.30).
JAZZ — Nov. 14-26: Preston Love.
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel. 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 4: "Another Continent: Australia — The Dream and the Reality."
Musée Carnavalet (tel. 272.21.13).
EXHIBITION — Nov. 10-Jan. 8: "Jean Monrois: Photography."
Musée du Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner."
Opéra de Paris (tel. 742.77.50).
OPERA — Nov. 16, 18, 19: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini) Alain Lombard conductor.
Salle Gaveau (tel. 563.20.30).
CONCERT — Nov. 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris. Yo-Yo Ma conductor. Mari Fujiwara cello (Mozart, Haydn, Constant, Brahms).
Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.07.96).
CONCERT — Nov. 16-18: Orchestra de Paris. Walter Weller conductor.
Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel. 723.36.27).
CONCERT — Nov. 14: Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 233.44.44).
RECITAL — Nov. 14: Bruno Rigutto piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann, Ravel).
Théâtre de Paris (tel. 280.09.30).
BALLET — Nov. 15-20: Trisha Brown.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel. 341.44.49).
BALLET — Nov. 14 and 25: "Riccardo W." (Wagner) Valery Panov choreography, Michael Heise conductor.
Metropol (tel. 852.40.80).
POP — Elvis Costello.
Philharmonie (tel. 72.92.51).
CONCERTS — Nov. 12: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Eugen Jochum conductor (Haydn).
 Nov. 18: Berlin Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Mazarandou conductor (Dvořák).
Quartier Latin (tel. 612.68.17).
JAZZ — Sun Ra Arkestra.
Frankfurt, Alte Oper (tel. 13400).
RECITALS — Nov. 12: Izhak Perlman violin. Bruno Canino piano (Bach, Schumann, Kim, Saint-Saëns).
 Nov. 13: Anders Segovia guitar (Scarlati, Bach, Torroba, Albeniz).
Cafe Theater (tel. 63.64.64).
English speaking theater — To Nov. 13: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee).
 Nov. 16-27: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 526.47.54).
BALLET — Nov. 18-20: Hong Kong Ballet Company.
Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 522.41.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 20: "Sons of Two Cities: Hong Kong and Macau."
 To Dec. 24: "Chinese Jade Carving."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel. 22.29.59).
RECITAL — Nov. 15: Izhak Perlman violin. Bruno Canino piano (Bach, Schumann, Saint-Saëns).
MILAN, Pinacoteca Ambrosiana (tel. 8001.46).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 11: "Mario Donatoni: Drawings and Paintings."
PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel. 6521/22003).
CONCERT — Nov. 18: Orchestra Sinfonica dell'Emilia-Romagna "Arturo Toscanini," Emil Tschakarov conductor. Franco Gulli violin (Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt).
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel. 63.19.48).
OPERA — Nov. 17, 23, 26, 29: "La Fanciulla del West" (Puccini) Daniel Oren conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel. 467.45.27).
CONCERT — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Mura-kami."
Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province.
Osaka Museum of Art (tel. 431.82.84).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: Japanese Paintings.
Okura Shukokan Museum (tel. 265.21.11).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Early Modern Japanese-Style Paintings: Autumn and Winter."
Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum (tel. 265.21.11).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Modern Art in the West from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum."
Yamaha Hall (tel. 470.04.27).
JAZZ — Nov. 14: George Adams/Don Pullen Quartet.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.58.71).
CONCERT — Nov. 18: Concertgebouw Orchestra. Neeme Järvi conductor. Horacio Gutiérrez piano (Haydn, Prokofiev, Dvořák).
De Meervaart (tel. 10.73.55).
EXHIBITION — Nov. 13: Wynston Marsalis and His Quartet.
Rijksmuseum (tel. 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 11: "The Best Preserved" drawings by 17th-century Dutch artists including Rembrandt.
Stadschouwburg (tel. 24.23.11).
BALLET — Nov. 17-21: "The Dream" (Mendelssohn). "Under My Feet" (Schal) Netherlands National Ballet.
OPERA — Nov. 14, 22, 30: "Idomeneo" (Mozart) Netherlands Opera.
Stedelijk Museum (tel. 73.21.66).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 20: Amsterdam Joffers.
 To Nov. 20: Toon Verhoef.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Expressionism and Constructivism: Two Aspects of Art from Germany."
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 23: "Drawings from the 17th Century."
Queen's Hall (tel. 668.21.17).
CONCERT — Nov. 12: Edinburgh Light Orchestra. James Beyer conductor (Mascagni, Coates, Grainger).

SINGAPORE

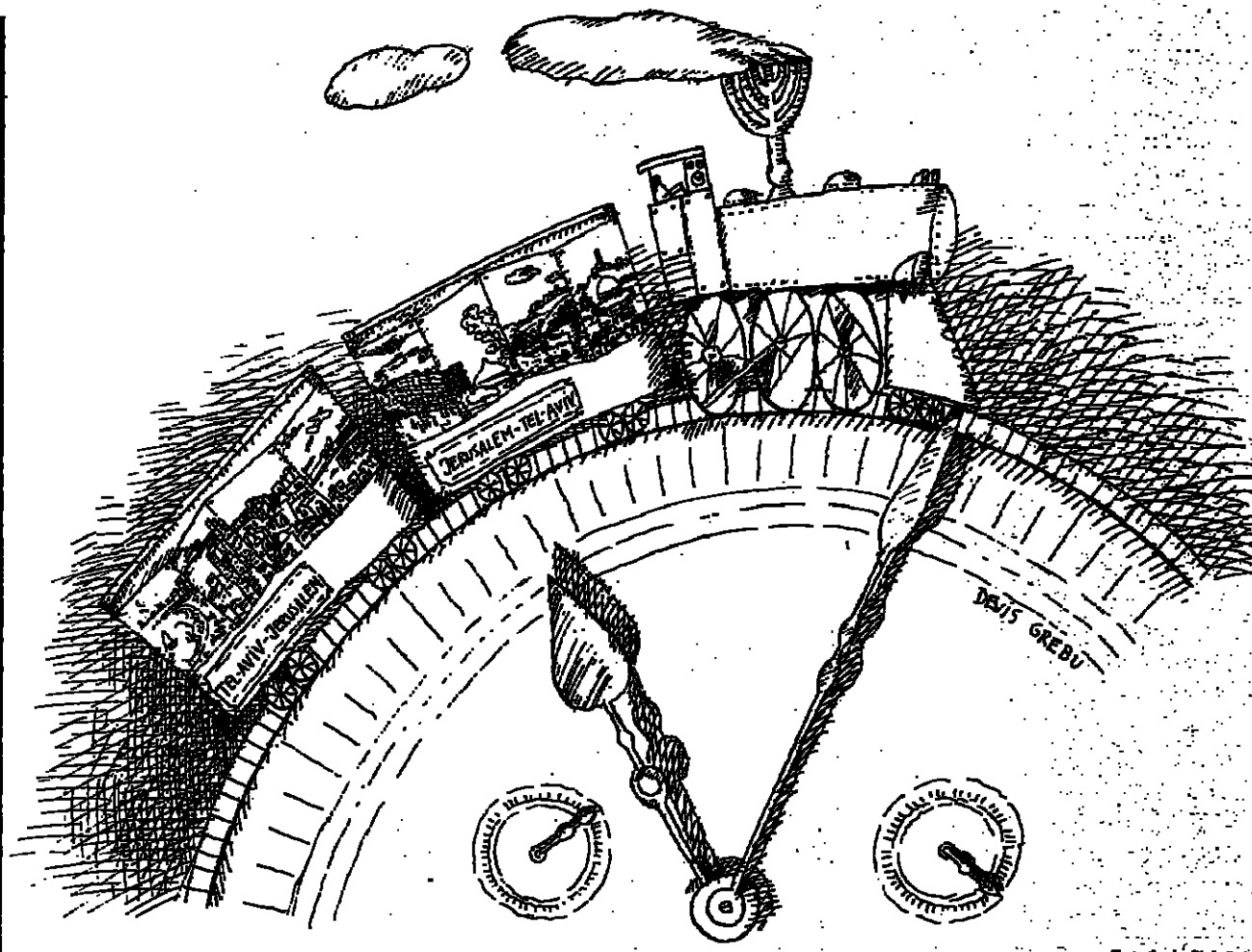
SINGAPORE, National Museum Art Gallery (tel. 337.60.77).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 28: "Pioneer Artists of Singapore."
Victoria Theatre (tel. 336.21.51).
 To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

SWITZERLAND

CASTAGNOLA DI LUGANO, Villa Favorita (tel. 091/52.17.41).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 15: "Mas- sachusetts: From the 17th to the 19th Century."
Impressionism From Soviet Museums.
GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel. 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 15: Georges Lurcat.
Théâtre Cercle d'Espérance (tel. 47.24.94).
Little Theater of Geneva — Nov. 12: "Amélie and the Lac" (Kessing).
English speaking theater — Nov. 12: "The Art of the European Golden Age: Silver from the Schroeder Collection."
 To Feb. 5: "The Amsterdam School: Dutch Expressionist Architecture, 1915-1930."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (Fifth Ave. at 84 St.).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 27: Edouard Manet.
WASHINGTON D.C., Ford's Theatre (tel. 347.48.33).
 To Nov. 20: "A Soldier's Play" (Fuller).
The Negro Ensemble Company.
Kennedy Center (tel. 222.47.57).
Washington Opera — Nov. 13, 16, 19: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Cal Stewart kolog conductor.
 Nov. 14, 18, 20: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart) Daniel Barenboim conductor.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel. 860.68.68).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 22: "The Art of the European Golden Age: Silver from the Schroeder Collection."
 To Feb. 5: "The Amsterdam School: Dutch Expressionist Architecture, 1915-1930."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (Fifth Ave. at 84 St.).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 27: Edouard Manet.
WASHINGTON D.C., Ford's Theatre (tel. 347.48.33).
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Holy Land History by Slow Train

by Jane Friedman

JERUSALEM — The traveler to the Holy Land is familiar with its roadside manners. Intense, in a rush, the typical Israeli speeds, tailgates, beeps and passes on the four-lane Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway, the scene of horrific car accidents every week.

Far from the maddening speedway is another experience — quiet, reflective, rarely used — the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem train, which takes almost two hours, double the highway time, to wind its way between the two cities.

Built in 1892 by the French when this was part of the Ottoman Empire, the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem line is one of the few early train lines in the Middle East to have survived the effects of wars and sands. It has none of the refinements or comforts of the world's renowned trains. In fact, its interior is stark, with simple leather banquettes facing each other, separated by an undistinguished wooden table. The cars in use today were built about 25 years ago.

But starkness is one of the attractions of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem railroad, a sleepy train that, with its exterior painted red, blue and yellow, resembles a train from some long-forgotten playground. In the absence of ornament, the traveler's mind is free to roam far.

The trip is an odyssey not only through space and the varied topography of Israel, but also through time, recalling the British Mandate of 1920 and its Arab-Jewish conflict, the Turks and the time of Christian pilgrimages and finally biblical times and the ancient Jewish warriors.

The line was built after the Turkish government granted the concession to a Jerusalemite, Yosef Navon, who sold it to French investors. Montenegros, Italians, Syrians, Egyptians and others laid the tracks. Finally, when the line opened, gentlemen and pashas came to inaugurate it from as far as Paris and Constantinople. Kaiser William II made it famous during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1898.

The train was suited to the times. It had a separate compartment for women, since many travelers were Moslem. To enter it, the conductor had to knock three times. In the 1940s, during the British Mandate, the train became vulnerable to events outside its window — the violence between Jews and Arabs. It was stoned on occasion, and when war broke out service was suspended.

Today, few businessmen or regular travelers take this train. They drive or take the taxis or buses that zip past each other on the highway. As one railroad official put it, only old people, children and tourists — those who have time — indulge in the train. It covers 50 miles (80 kilometers), meandering from the coastal plain to the hills around Jerusalem. But unlike the highway, the train takes the traveler inside the topography. From a car, you get a glimpse. From the train, you are inside the hills of Palestine. And when the traveler's fantasies exceed the colonial period, his mind — stimulated by the topography — can roll back millennia.

There are two different trains from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. One leaves Bnei Brak, a religious town in the greater Tel Aviv area, at 8:18 A.M. after arriving from Haifa. The other leaves Tel Aviv's South Station at 4 P.M. The trip costs the equivalent of about \$1, much less than any other form of public transport.

The train slowly crosses the pastel green and beige flatlands, with rolling hills in the background. On the right is Lod, established in biblical times but now defined by Ben Gurion Airport and the Lod station, the country's main railroad junction, which both come into view. The train then passes through orange groves, the oranges so near that a passenger could pick them off the trees.

In Ramla, a town established by the Arabs in 716 that became Israeli after 1948, swarms of schoolchildren, all wearing the *keffiyeh*, a characteristic Israeli hat, jump on for an outing. Their first sight is Kibbutz Zorah, an early communal settlement built by Jews from abroad who came to

fight in the 1948 war and became members of the Palmach, the underground Jewish fighting force.

At Beit Shimon, Hebrew for House of the Sun, the traveler's mind leaves the present. After the Philistines stole the Holy Ark, it was returned on an oxcart to the Jews, first to Beit Shimon.

The train begins to climb, almost imperceptibly, into the lush, hilly mountains, full of cypresses, pine and other evergreens, with rocky outcroppings. The train winds in and out of the ravines. This is the Valley of Sorek, with its running brook, where tradition holds that Samson, David and Melchizedek. The cave where he is said to have hidden from the Philistines opens on the left.

"It could almost be Switzerland," a traveler says. It could almost be, if the traveler's mind was not stuck in the Bible.

As the climb continues, the trees become sparser. They are olive trees now. There is stone terracing, and an occasional Arab shepherd wearing a *keffiyeh*, the traditional cloth headgear, and holding a staff, tending a donkey drinking from a rivulet. Ancient and modern times mingle as the track approaches Bittir, called Beitur during the Second Temple period. Here, Simon Bar Kochba waged his last battle against the Romans during the second Jewish revolt, in 135. According to legend, the blood shed in Beitur as the Romans defeated the Jews spilled down to the Mediterranean and the land was red. The long Jewish diaspora began after Bar Kochba's defeat. The top of the hill close to the village is strewn with the ruins of the Bar Kochba revolt, and the ruins of excavation is visible from the train.

In more recent times, Bittir, an Arab village, reflected the tension between Arabs and Jews. In 1948, when the state of Israel was founded, the railroad station was placed in Israel, but the town was part of Jordan. Until 1967, when Israel took the West Bank and, with it, Bittir, the train was frequently stoned as it passed.

Further on, close to Jerusalem, the train passes through the Arab village of Beit Safafa, which was divided in 1948, part going to Israel and part to Jordan. The 1967 war rejoined the town.

Finally, Jerusalem is in the distance. As the train approaches the city one is thrust into modern times. There are factories, houses with gardens, mothers holding babies to point out the train as it passes, housing developments, laundry hanging from outdoor lines.

A train ride of 1 hour 45 minutes can seem like an endless journey through time. There is one drawback: Since there are only two trains a day, it is virtually impossible to get off at any station, tour the sights, and reboard a few hours later. Sightseeing must be done with a car or bus.

It's best to take the train from Tel Aviv or from Bnei Brak, where the station is most easily reached, to Jerusalem rather than the other way around. The climb toward Jerusalem contributes to the drama of the trip. The ride from Bnei Brak enjoys the full morning light, which casts a golden tint over the countryside; the ride from Tel Aviv suffers from the fading afternoon light.

The best time of year is from April through October, when Israel usually enjoys sunny, dry weather. During the winter, Jerusalem is sometimes blanketed in snow, and occasionally the authorities close the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway. The train is then the only way to reach Jerusalem and the view of snowcapped hills is spectacular.

The train ordinarily leaves Bnei Brak station daily except Saturday at 8:18 A.M., arriving in Jerusalem at 10:35 A.M. It leaves Tel Aviv South Station at 4 P.M., arriving in Jerusalem at 5:45 P.M. But visitors should always check the schedule, for example, the Jerusalem train has a different departure time on Fridays, because it must arrive in Jerusalem before sundown, and the trains do not run on holidays. For information, call Tel Aviv South Station, Kibbutz Gushat Street, tel. (03) 254.271, or Jerusalem Station, Kibbutz Ramat, tel. (02) 717.764.

The "Israel Guide" by Zev Vilnay, available at English bookstores in Israel, gives historical and other information about the towns along the railroad line as well as a good description of the train trip and its sights.

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All Clear in the Caribbean

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — When the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada suddenly thrust that tiny island into the headlines, worried Americans started phoning the State Department to ask, "Is it safe to go on vacation in the Caribbean?"

From the outset, the official answer was that there was nothing to worry about. "We've been assuring them," says a consular affairs spokesman, John Caulfield, "that if they are going elsewhere than Grenada or Cuba, there are no conditions that would affect their trip."

Travel agencies and tour operators also have been getting concerned calls, but report few cancellations.

Caribbean travel officials — who similarly voice no doubts about safe travel to their region — hurriedly began to assess the impact of the events in Grenada on the crucial tourism industry. Their initial conclusion, based in part on the apparent absence of any tide of cancellations, is that tourism in the Caribbean will not be significantly affected. They are hoping that the traveling public realizes that big sea

distances separate most other islands from Grenada.

A second factor is that this is a traditional low season in travel to the Caribbean. The winter high season does not begin until mid-December.

One nation that has expressed concern about its tourism, however, is Barbados, about 150 miles (243 kilometers) from Grenada. "Oh yes, that's all they've been talking about," says Rene Allen Mack, a New York-based spokesman for the island's travel industry.

Before the U.S. press could reach Grenada in the first days of the fighting, all of the news was that Barbados, the place closest to Grenada that reporters could reach to file their reports. "A lot of people are going to associate Barbados [the Barbados capital] with Grenada," Mack says. "It's doing a lot of damage."

In the first few days of the U.S. landing, some hotels began receiving cancellations, he says, but that tapered off.

Michael Powell, the minister of tourism for the tiny new nation of St. Kitts-Nevis, hundreds of miles north of Grenada, feels the Caribbean may initially feel some impact on its tourist business. But in the long run, he says,

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Las Vegas Casinos on a Losing Streak

LAS VEGAS — A recent trip down the Las Vegas "strip" showed four gambling resorts presenting major entertainers when three years ago more than a dozen casinos were doing so. Where have all the stars gone from a city that bills itself as the "Entertainment Capital of the World?"

"A lot of performers don't want to work Las Vegas," says the singer Paul Anka. "They don't like the image. And when they do, they laugh at it. They hide in their rooms."

The picture of smoke-filled Las Vegas showrooms featuring a boozing singer or comic facing

a drunken and boisterous crowd is just one of the image problems facing this resort city.

Resort operators accustomed to 20 percent growth annually in the 1970s now are scrambling to keep ahead of inflation and mortgage payments. The recession, competition from gambling palaces in Atlantic City, New Jersey, high airline fares and increased costs have eroded the confidence of many hotel executives.

A price war among resorts for stars several years ago drove many hotels to productions without a headline entertainer. "I think a lot of

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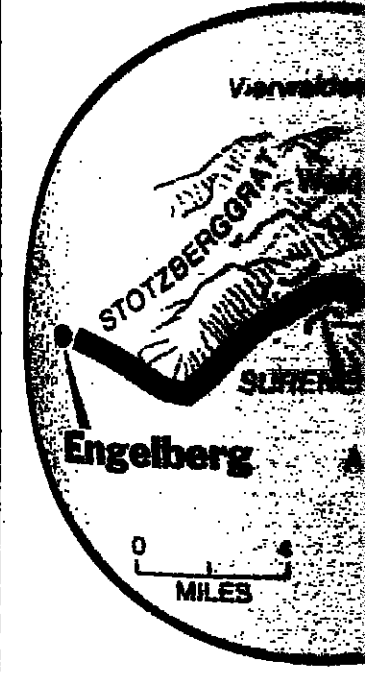
Afoot in I

Although the temperate climate of spring and fall may be the best time to visit, the suggested itineraries cover a wide range of weather conditions. Some of the most scenic and historic sites are accessible only in certain months. The guide to West Germany is a valuable addition to your travel kit. The author of "The Alps"

Schnellfuerer's Steep C

A moving scene unfolds as the regular train backs down the steep incline to the station. From the center of Munich, just the beginning of the climb, the train follows a narrow-gauge track up the side of a steep hill. The train is a small, open-sided car, and the passengers are seated on benches. The train is moving slowly, and the passengers are looking out at the view. The train is a small, open-sided car, and the passengers are seated on benches. The train is moving slowly, and the passengers are looking out at the view.

Accommodations: In Lauterbach, the Stern Hotel (033-76.12.37) is a small, modern hotel. In the center of Munich, the Hotel Stern (033-76.12.37) is a small, modern hotel.



0 MILES

WEEKEND

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فكرنا من الأصل

TRAVEL

Afoot in Europe: Hiker's Guide to Switzerland and Germany

Although the temperate climate of western Europe makes it possible to walk anywhere at almost any time of year, spring and fall may be best for the walks described below. Spring arrives later in the northern climes and is delayed at high altitudes.

The suggested itineraries cover historic and scenic regions of West Germany and Switzerland; hikes in Britain and France were suggested last week. The degree of skill and amount of time involved vary from a day or two to a week. Some of the walks are gentle rambles, others are demanding treks over sometimes tricky terrain.

The guide to West Germany was written by Arthur Howcroft who, with Richard Sale, is the author of "A Walker's Guide to Europe," (Wildwood, London). The guide to Switzerland was written by Jonathan Hurdle, the author of "The Alpine Pass Route," (Dark Peak Ltd., Sheffield, England).

SWITZERLAND

Sefinenfurke's Steep Challenge

A testing nine-hour walk to the highest village of the Bernese Oberland and then over a pass.

From Lauterbrunnen (795 meters), there is a signposted footpath leading up the hill in the middle of the main street. Climb steeply up a concrete path for a short way and then into the woods, which continue most of the way to Mürren (1,645 meters). The path climbs more gradually as you near the village and makes for a delightful woodland walk. When you get to the village it becomes clear why it has a reputation for its scenery: It offers a breathtaking view of the extraordinary triptych of the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau.

If the walk to Mürren has been enough for one day, you can catch one of the regular trains back down to Lauterbrunnen, where you can get connections to Interlaken.

From the center of Mürren, pass the Schilthorn cable car station and take a farm track up the hill toward Schöneck and Gimmelwald. Turn left off the main track, past a farm and down the hill to cross the Schilthorn. Head roughly south for a short distance to find a well-trodden track that winds steeply up the side of a small summit called Brühl. The track levels out near the top and gives you a pleasant walk along the contours to Boganggen, a small farmstead at the end of a rock-strewn valley. You should be able to get refreshments there.

The track to the Sefinenfurke (2,612 meters) leads from the western end of the valley and winds steadily up to the pass. The final climb looks like a sheer wall as you approach, and it is not far from that. You will have to scramble up the soft scree to get the narrow ridge of rock that is the pass.

Take care on the way down, as you have to cross steep scree for about a kilometer before the ground gets less steep. The path down to Griesalp (1,407 meters) follows a stream for a way. Shortly before you leave it, you will come to the farm of Oberdurrenberg, where you should again be able to buy refreshments. Cross the stream by the farm and continue down the mountain through pastures and, later, woods.

Accommodations: In Lauterbrunnen, three of the less-expensive hotels are the Sternen (tel: 036-55.12.31), the Bären (036-55.16.34) and the Kaufman (036-55.17.23). Griesalp, a small village, offers the Kurhaus Griesalp (033-76.12.31).



Maps by The New York Times.

An Oasis and a High Pass

A strenuous seven-hour walk over a high pass to Engelberg on the edge of the Bernese Oberland.

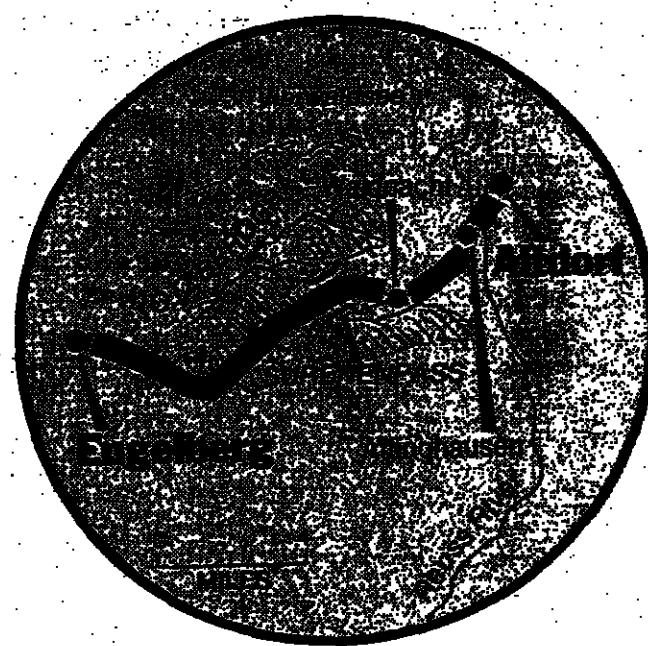
The way out of the Atdorf Valley (458 meters) is via Atdingen on the west bank of the Reuss River. The climb to Waldnacht starts when you cross the river; yellow signs point up the hill through town. At the top find a cobbled path, flanked by stone walls, leading up through meadows. Cobblestones give way to a steep woodland track.

At the top lies the upper valley of Waldnacht. Oasis-like, it nestles below the Surrenpass (2,291 meters) and contains only two farms and a small reservoir. It is ideal for camping; you may be able to get milk and cheese at the farms.

If you are not stopping at Waldnacht, turn right before you begin the descent into it and follow the yellow sign to Brühl. The track to the Surrenpass roughly follows the ridge along the northern side of Waldnacht Valley. You may find snow on the final approach to the pass but the best way will be obvious.

The path down from the pass goes by a farmhouse where they sell drinks — you can sit and admire the extraordinary rock formations of the Stobbergrat. Cross the Stierenbach by the farm and continue downstream to recross it at Stalden. Shortly after this the path divides; take the left fork leading back down toward the river, which you follow all the way down into Engelberg (1,004 meters).

Accommodations: In Atdorf, try the Schwarzer Löwe (tel: 044-2.10.07), the Bauernhof (044-2.12.37) and Bahnhof (044-2.10.32). In Engelberg, a mountain resort, some of the less-expensive hotels include the Belmont (031-94.24.23), the Matter (031-92.15.55) and the Cathrin Garri (031-94.28.39).



Meiringen to the Wetterhorn

An easy seven-and-a-half-hour walk, mostly along small mountain roads.

From the center of Meiringen (595 meters), a little to the east of Interlaken, cross the Aare River going south and walk a short way along the road toward Innerkirchen. Follow the yellow signs toward the Grosse Scheidegg up the hill, across a field and through some woods until you hit a small road running along the mountainside. Follow this a short way, then leave it to go through some woods to join the small mountain road that leads up to the Grosse Scheidegg (1,962 meters).

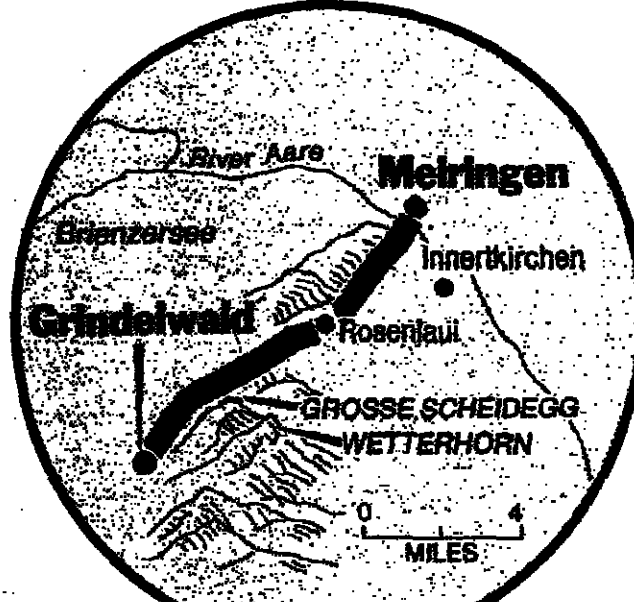
This road gives you a gentle winding walk up to the pass. On the way, you go through the villages of Rosenlau and Schwarzwaldalp. From the Grosse Scheidegg you have a splendid view of some of the most famous Alpine scenery in Switzerland. The Wetterhorn, which you have been approaching all day, now towers above you; the broad valley of Grindelwald stretches below, flanked by the notorious north face of the Eiger.

Leave the road at the pass and take the well-trodden track that leads down the mountain toward Grindelwald. You should have the town in your sights all the way from the pass.

Accommodations: Expect to spend about 40 to 50 Swiss francs (about \$20 to \$25) a person a night (breakfast included) for lodgings in the places listed below in spring and fall; you may spend more for a room with a private bath or less with a bath down the hill; prices are usually higher in the summer and winter high seasons.

Meiringen, the town where meirings is said to have been perfected by the chef Gasparini in the early 18th century, has several hotels, among them the Hirchen (tel: 036-71.18.12); two places to stock yourself up with meirings and whipped cream snacks are the Bergrestaurant Miesalp (036-71.29.16) and the Restaurant Aareschlucht (036-71.32.14).

In Grindelwald, try the Blumalp (tel: 036-53.13.68), the Panorama (036-53.20.10) and the Wetterhorn (036-53.12.18). There is also a youth hostel in the town; most of these charge 6 to 12 Swiss francs a person a night depending on whether you bring your own sleeping bag and how many people share a room.



WEST GERMANY

Rhön Nature Park and Wasserkuppe

Total walking time from Fulda is 12 to 13 hours, which may be shortened by taking the train to Milseburg.

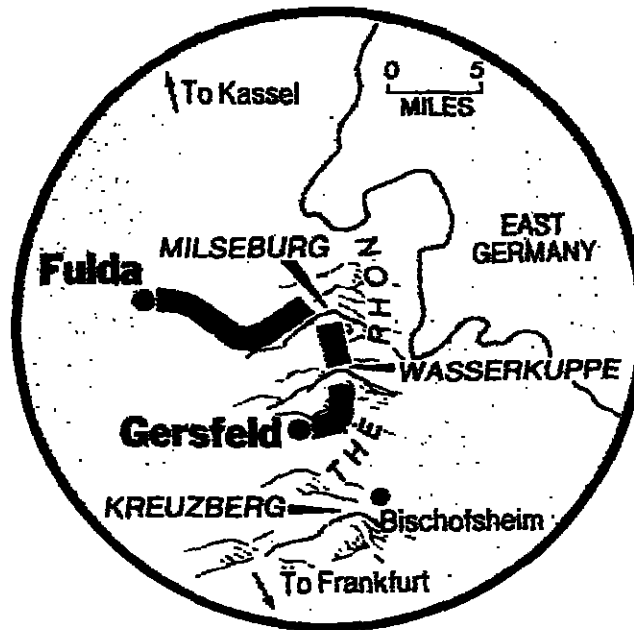
About 120 kilometers (80 miles) northeast of Frankfurt lies Fulda, once the seat of powerful prince-archbishops. The Rhön, at first sight the usual Mittelgebirge (middle mountain country) so typical of central Germany, contains many surprises. Open fields and raw moorland lifting to higher sandstone hills with beechwoods on their flanks give way suddenly to even higher upthrusts of sharply angled basalt and domes that denote a more active volcanic period not so long ago in geological time. The resulting *Kuppen* (humps) and *Kegel* (cones) make this a landscape not found elsewhere in West Germany.

From Fulda, this rather unusual world can be sampled by following the E-3 path (which runs from Brittany to the Czech border) for two short days of walking to Gersfeld.

Leave Fulda in an easterly direction, heading across the Frankfurt-Kassel autobahn towards Kassel and eventually Weiselsrod. The path now goes over the Unterschlag to Friesenhausen and continues east to the Maukkuppe (706 meters, 2,315 feet) and the Fuldaer Haus. This hut, owned by the local Rhönklub, is open to all and makes a splendid overnight stop. After the Maukkuppe, the path turns north to the Milseburg, a porphyritic cone that has a "prehistoric wall" around it. Lots of information boards for those who read German.

The route now turns southeast to the Wasserkuppe (950 meters), the highest summit in the Rhön and the national hang-gliding center. A straightforward descent through meadows and forest leads finally to Gersfeld.

Accommodations: Lodgings and food are not usually a problem in Fulda and Gersfeld, and the Fuldaer Haus provides shelter and food en route.



Towering Alps, Fairytale Castles

This hike, which also uses several modes of transportation, can take a week or more through terrain that may not be suitable for beginners.

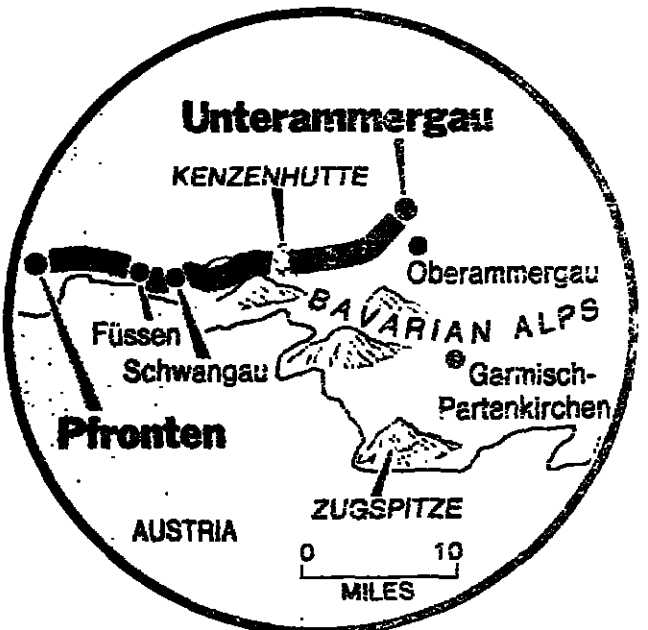
If you have forgotten that the Alps stretch northward into Germany, any Bavarian, proudly Bavarian first and reluctantly German second, will quickly remind you. West Germany's highest mountain, the Zugspitze (2,963 meters) is here, and so are the romantic fairytale castles Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwangau, the villages of Mittenwald and Oberammergau and, above all, Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The *Alpenvorland* (Alpine foreland) of Bavaria offers mountain walking of high quality, difficult because of height changes and its large scale but well within the capacity of walkers with some training and experience. Beginners should think again before venturing too far into the higher parts.

Part of the E-4 path (from the Pyrenees to the Czech border) runs this high frontier between Austria and West Germany. It can be followed for several days if you wish, a good start being at Pfronten, easily reached from Garmisch. From here, in four hours you can reach Füssen, where a bus will take you to the village of Schwangau and a cable car to the Tegernsee. The route now leads through higher mountains, past the Ahornspitze to the Kenzenhütte (good for overnighting). Another seven hours will take you over three 1,700-meter peaks — the Feigenkopf, Brunnkopf and Hennenkopf — before you descend to Unterammergau.

From here, if you have a week or 10 days to spare, the E-4 path will lead you through the beautiful lake country south of Munich to Bad Reichenhall, Salzburg and Austria.

Accommodations: Lodgings along this route are strategically placed and are most often mountain huts or wayside inns — a rewarding and enriching experience, but try to reach them before nightfall.



Wandering in the Taunus

This hike takes about 16 hours of walking and, combined with bus and train, should be planned for two or three days.

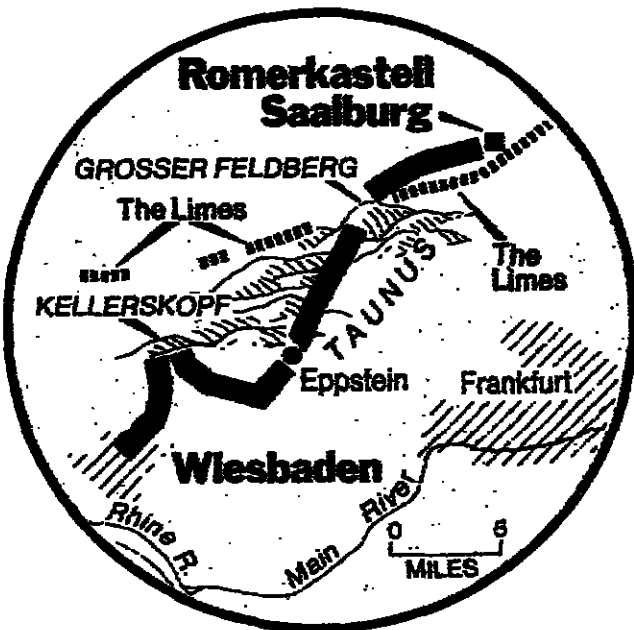
A little to the northwest of Frankfurt lie the Taunus. These hills, mainly slate and quartzite with an occasional basalt *Kuppe*, are not as raw as those of the Rhön. Indeed, on their southern side, fruit, almonds and Spanish chestnuts flourish, and the presence of mineral waters have given rise to many *Bäder* and *Kurorte* (baths and spas), the best known being Wiesbaden. On the hills, splendid oak and beechwoods mingle with the inevitable evergreens and open fields to give a variety not found in better-known areas like the Odenwald and the Schwarzwald.

In Roman times, the German equivalent of Hadrian's Wall, the Limes, crossed the region. This 550-kilometer (340-mile) defense work, which ran from the Rhine to the Danube to keep the barbarians out of Gaul, can be followed for much of its way through the Taunus on a two- or three-day walk. A special feature is the Romerkastell Saalburg, a Roman fort completely reconstructed on its foundations, at the turn of this century. It would make a fitting finish to the excursion.

From Wiesbaden take the bus to the Kellerskopf. The way (part of the E-3 path) then leads southeast between Naurod and Rambach to Wildsachsen before turning northeast to Eppstein and Glashütten. This route takes 10 hours with 1,800 meters' change in elevation, so it may be better to stop overnight at the *Haus Stauffen* near Eppstein, owned and run by the local Taunusklub.

From Glashütten, the route continues over the Grosser Feldberg (851 meters), the highest mountain in the Taunus, to Saalburg, where, after five to six hours of hiking from Glashütten, the Roman fort may provide you with a latter-day haven. You can catch a train from the nearby station at Lohndorf, but if you are not too tired you may care to follow the Limesweg farther along its fascinating way.

Accommodations: Food and lodging are obtainable in Glashütten and in Königstein, a small, charming town a few kilometers southeast of Glashütten.



The Harz to the Okertal

Easy walking of about five hours' duration, much of it through the "romantic" Okertal.

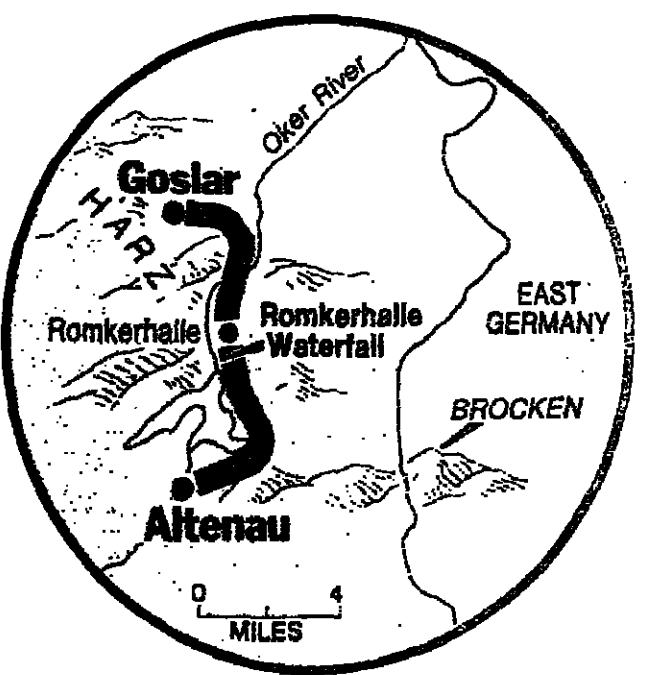
This first real groundswell of hills rising southward out of the North German plain to the legend-locked Brocken (1,141 meters) — now sadly unattainable just over the border in East Germany — offers easy walking through fields and forests, along strangely eroded cliff edges and deep river valleys.

Much of this varied landscape can be savored from Goslar, the "thousand-year-old city," formerly the summer seat of hunting emperors and now a feast of medieval *Fachwerkhäuser* (timber-fronted houses), worth at least an hour's exploration in even a fleeting visit. From the station, easily reached from Hannover or Brunswick, the route takes you through the marketplace to the Kaiserplatz, the old imperial hunting lodge (actually a huge palace). From here, signs direct you to the Geimketal into the Okertal and eventually to the Waldhaus. Climb up to the Adlerklippe, one of the eroded cliff edges, before returning to the valley and reaching the Romkerhalle waterfall. The way now leads round and above the *Stausee* (reservoir) to reach Bruckenschenke and then over the Dietrichsberg and down to Altenau.

A good part of this walk is through the Okertal, described in the guides as "wildly romantic." Signs of man's activities have rather tempered the enthusiasm of this description for me but if you agree you have begun to understand what Romanticism means for this most romantic of European nations.

Accommodations: Lodgings and good eating — with particularly good beer — abound in Goslar and Altenau, with sustenance at the Waldhaus and Romkerhalle en route.

Guidebooks: Kompass Guides exist for all the E-paths and for the areas mentioned; they are published by Deutscher Wanderverlag (Dr. Mair & Schnabel Company, Hausmannstrasse 66, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, tel:



0711-43.78.13), which also publishes useful maps at 1:50,000 scale. For addresses of local walking clubs, contact the Verband Deutscher Gebirgs- und Wanderverein (Reichsstrasse 4, D-6600 Saarbrücken).

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ARTS / LEISURE

U.S. Designers Airy, Colorful

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The New York showings that ended Thursday evening were clearly about two things: summer and a continent. In Paris or Milan, clothes in the spring-summer collections were often so dark and heavy that one was never too sure about the season. Here, it was the opposite, and the colors and weightlessness of the clothes were so emphatic that they even went one step in the opposite direction and seemed more geared to resort than city wear.

Secondly, these designers service a whole continent, roughly 125 million women — which brings about an enormous diversity and explains the mixed bag of good, bad and indifferent. These clothes are for immediate consumption and only here does one experience the thrust of the enormous business being done. It makes Paris and Milan look like charming little vignettes.

Finally, although one cannot talk of major trends, there were a number of themes that kept popping up in the major New York collections. For next spring, the look is definitely the longer, fluid skirts. The dress made a major comeback, with the shift or chemise No. 1 — quite a move in a country where women simply love pants and can't bear to abandon the comfort they offer.

Cotton knit sweaters, in pale naturals or pastels, were important accents, and always offered interesting, raised textures. The short, loose and unconstructed jacket, like a cropped Burberry raincoat, was often worn over slim dresses. The long raincoat over pants, an idea launched in Paris by Yves Saint Laurent, was heavily exploited with felicitous results, especially at Ralph Lauren's. Linen was the biggest fabric story in every weight and in every denomination — striped, checked, Madras or Prince of Wales. Despite a lot of white, colors included strong primaries as well as subtle naturals and off-shades such as slate or berry.

The major designers who showed in the last two days were Oscar de la Renta, Lauren, Perry Ellis and Halston. Halston did the jazzy evening look the best — which may be due to his large show business clientele — otherwise each designer came out with a very personal look. Along with Bill Blass, de la

Renta has the unflagging devotion of the ladies, as Women's Wear Daily calls them, and his show on Wednesday was packed with the same group of die-hard socialites that went to Blass earlier in the week, plus literary agent Swiftly Lazar.

De la Renta once said that his clothes are not as expensive as they look — an asset in the land of quick

NEW YORK FASHIONS

obsolescence. This pleasant, colorful and fluid collection had its weak moments — such as the Mondrian suits, an old Saint Laurent idea, and too many tacky ruffles. But he did a charming nautical theme with fresh flag colors, stars and stripes, ending up with amusing sequined sailor suits, with trompe l'oeil sailor collars.

A sophisticated jet-setter, de la Renta knows his way around the grand houses of the world, be it Deauville, St. Moritz or Acapulco — and is equally comfortable on such private islands as Stavros Niarchos's Spetsopoula. Hence the seductive and brilliant caftans that will end up on women like Marella Agnelli, Cristiana Brandolini, Rosemarie Marcie-Riviere or Marie-Hélène de Rothschild.

Ralph Lauren has cleaned up his act with stunning results. A designer in love with the American heritage, and the one who has most

capitalized on the frontier look, he took a break this time. Instead, he went to Africa for a successful African Queen and safari look that adroitly combined soft and strong. The best models were the slim poplin sarong skirts, strongly draped to one side and topped by soft shirts. The strong note was provided by heavy brown belts and laced-up brown booties. Despite a few Victorian dresses, Lauren cut down on cute ruffles and dainty lace and provided strongly tailored suits — including a long white one, with Norfolk jacket and topped by a long white linen coat that was one of the best things on the New York runways this week.

Perry Ellis's collection was a surprise because he was the first one to put across the simple, cute white linen skirt and blouse and the angelic, lawn-and-croquet debutante look. But while the rest of the pack went in that direction, Ellis opted for a more sophisticated, grown-up

and big-city look and proved a master at casual elegance. His suits, with long, skinny and form-fitting skirts were topped by short, swagging jackets over soft, organdy blouses with pleated Peter Pan collars. Long silk dresses with wide flat pleats had a faint flapper ring, while his long sweater coats had a lot of panache. Sweaters, always an important element in this collection, included chausseur art deco roses against a white background.

The collections ended with a pretty black-tie dinner dance given at Le Cirque's P.O. Orange by Martha Phillips, of Martha, in honor of major U.S. and foreign designers who have worked with her for years. They turned up in force for Martha and her daughter, Lynn Manulis, both of whom wear Galanos designs and impressive jewelry. Designers there included Mollie Farnis, Pauline Trigère, Bill Blass, Mary McFadden, Carolina Herrera, Albert Capraro and Stavropoulos. James Galanos came from Los Angeles, escorting a stunning Diana Ross in a white, pearl and very sexy Galanos creation. Zandra Rhodes flew from Japan and André Laug came from Rome.

Blass called Martha "our own first lady of fashion," while Rhodes (who now sports an orange bandy) praised her courage. "For only Martha could believe in a designer with pink hair," she said. From the open caviar buffet to the orchids on the tables and the four-piece band, everything was carried out with the same impeccable elegance that made Martha a big name in this business.

More Kennedy Books

By Dolores Barclay

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Before the tears had ebbed and the confusion had cleared, books on the slain young president were already speeding from printer to bookstore. Since Nov. 22, 1963, about 300 books have been written on John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and hundreds more on other members of the Kennedy family mention the late president, according to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

Kennedy books continue to feed an eager public. This fall, at least eight Kennedy books were published. In September, Ralph G. Martin's "A Hero for Our Time: An Intimate Story of the Kennedy Years" (Macmillan Publishing Co., \$19.95) was released. Martin had traveled with Kennedy in the presidential campaign in 1959 and wrote the book, "Front Runner, Dark Horse," based on the race.

William Manchester, a professor of history at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, was a close Kennedy friend and wrote about the president's assassination in "Death of a President" in 1967. On Nov. 4, his latest Kennedy work, "One Brief Shining Moment" (Little, Brown and Co., \$25), was published.

Other new books include "Kennedy: A Time Remembered," by Jacques Lowe (Quarrel Books, \$39.95); "J.F.K. — Ordeal in Africa," by Richard D. Mahoney (Oxford University Press, \$25); and "Lucy P. Friesbe's John F. Kennedy: America's Young President" (Bobbs, \$39.95), a children's book. The rest of the new ones concern the Kennedy family.



Perry Ellis's long look.

Drouot Sunday Sales Draw Mix of Bidders

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Things are moving again at Drouot. In an effort to attract a wider public, auctioneers held one of a series of Sunday auctions last week, a day when the auction house is normally closed. Earlier this month, the Paris chamber of auctioneers elected a new chairman, Yannick Guilloux, and renewed its five-member board, all chosen from the younger generation. The latest initiatives have pointed up the mixture of assets and seemingly incurable weaknesses that characterize the Paris auction world.

Among the assets is the existence, confirmed on Sunday, of a vast public of private buyers with specialized knowledge that has no equivalent in London.

In Britain, auctions are attended essentially by professionals. People who do not have a measure of artistic training hardly ever drift into auctions, and those who do would not dream of committing themselves financially. France is the opposite. Sunday auctions have shown that in some sectors the ability to attract a large section of the public can boost sales. Its most spectacular effect could be observed on the contemporary drawings and paintings dispersed by

Catherine Charbonneau, assisted by Philippe Maréchal.

A majority of works offered under the general heading "Abstractionism, Paris '50s and '60s" were by artists whose names are virtually unknown. They meant so little to those in the room that Catherine Charbonneau often felt it necessary to brief the crowd before taking bids. When a "composition" by one August Puig came up, she indicated that the artist, a Catalan, had been exhibiting in Barcelona. The graphic design with a dash to it not unlike that of Japanese characters done by Zen painters and a suggestion of Surrealism — a bird head popped out of the stroke — was quite pleasant. But it would not have made a ripple in London, where the auctioneer's admonitions would be unthinkable. In Paris it worked. Puig was knocked down to a private buyer at 1,000 francs (about \$125), and so was a 1957 gouache by the Japanese Yasei Tabuchi, at 1,100 francs.

This was a warm-up that led to more important prizes. A Gaston Chassaig was knocked down at 93,000 francs, an auction record, it would seem. "This is a wonderful

bid for Chassaig. It deserves applause," Charbonneau informed the audience. Dutiful applause broke out.

On the same floor, Jean-Claude Binoche was offering an assortment of 19th-century paintings and bronzes. A landscape done in about 1860 by the interesting Constant Troyon of the Barbizon school had undergone some restoration and needed varnishing. At 72,000 francs it was very well sold — better than it might have been in London. The head of a woman by the academic painter Jean-Jacques Henner, very well painted but no commercial in the extreme — the right-lipped woman with a grim expression, all in lavender blue, was uncharacteristic — fetched 26,000 francs, an acceptable price. It would be hard to find another Henner done in quasi pre-Raphaelite mood, but museums don't compete for Henner and private buyers don't care much for art-historical curiosities.

Right at the top there was one of only two bronzes in the sale, a group by Rodin called "A Young Girl Telling Her Secret to Isis or to Nature." A nude man, uncomfortably sitting on his heels, is perched on a stump. He bends forward as a nude girl, precariously leaning on the edge of the stump, clings to his

neck. There is no mark on the bronze, as is normal with early casts. This was an original piece done by Rodin himself, not one of the slightly later casts executed by Alexis Rudier or the Hébrard firm, to say nothing of those post World War II editions of six or 12 produced by the Musée Rodin. In short, Binoche's bronze group was a rarity married only by an unpleasant patina. The bronze was about to be knocked down at a pitiful 38,000 francs, and the auctioneer was looking desperately for new bidders when a Paris connoisseur raised his hand, bid it up to 132,000 francs and left it to his opponent at 133,000 francs. Given the nasty patina, this was a fair price.

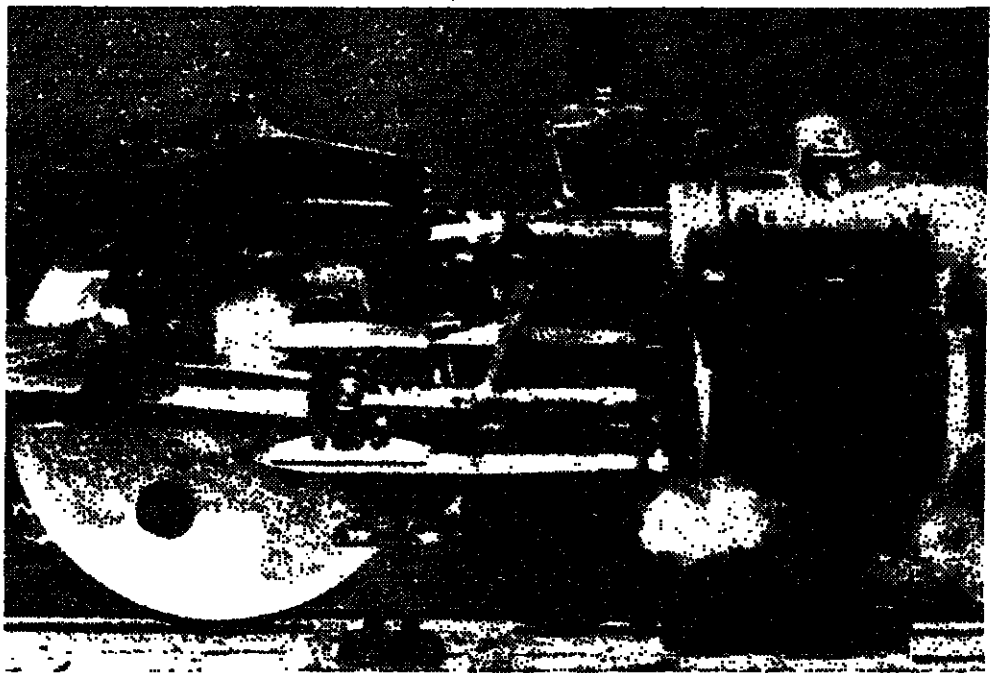
Elsewhere, Paris auctioneers registered a few more creditable prices, although it was not always possible to tell whether the new public had anything to do with it. Olivier Reunier was offering Old Master paintings with the assistance of the expert Robert Lebel, a pair of still lifes by the Dutch artist Wilbrand Hendricks for just over 550,000 francs. This is not bad for decorative paintings of the late 18th century by a minor artist who worked in the manner of the mid-17th century.

On the second hand, a commission bid of precisely the same amount as the knockdown price had been with the auctioneer before the sale. Such a gesture bears witness to the buyer's trusting nature, if not to his salesroom experience. It may have helped.

Ironically, it is in the best of the Sunday sales that the impact of the Sunday public was least perceptible. Viviane Juteau was auctioning Chinese snuff-bottles of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Some very good prices made it a sale of international standing, the only one on Sunday. Justice had been done to it with a finely produced catalog in French and English. Moreover, Juteau has been a snuff-bottle collector since her teens, has written a book about snuff-bottles, on which she is widely regarded as an expert.

As one would expect, she got international prices. The top lot, a bottle of opaque milk glass carved in relief and enameled went up to 133,000 francs. The piece, decorated with a cat on a rock amid flower sprays, carries the three-character mark of a workshop, Gu Yueran.

A comparable piece of the same period sold by Sotheby's in New York in March 1982 fetched a comparable price — \$18,000. It all shows that Drouot could make it if the profession would only streamline its methods.



MAKING TRACKS — This black-and-white photograph called "Wheels" was sold for \$67,100 at a Sotheby's auction in New York Wednesday. The photograph, by Charles Sheeler, shows the front wheels of a streamlined steam locomotive at Harmon, New York, and was taken in 1939 in connection with Sheeler's painting, "Roller Power," one of a series of six for Fortune magazine in which the artist portrayed the United States' industrial and technological power. It was bought by the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Porcelain-Design Archive Sifted in West Berlin

By Terry Swartzberg

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — On May 30, 1981, three trucks from East Berlin arrived at Charlottenburg Palace in West Berlin. Ninety-nine wooden crates were unloaded before a waiting crowd of art historians and museum officials, none of whom knew what they contained. Hans-Jochen Vogel, then West Berlin's mayor, had surreptitiously sent eight bridge statues to East Germany for the contents of the cases, the remnants of the faded archive of KPM — Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur — the Royal Porcelain Works.

"We started opening the cases with crowbars. It turned out that we had received a great treasure, greatly flawed as well," said Ilse Baer, in charge of the KPM archive. It included 2,200 rare books, 258 volumes of documents and 70,000 individual works of art, ranging from French copper prints to vase designs of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the 19th-century master of German architecture, to early 20th-century photos of frowning German families. The KPM archive, although only a tenth of its prewar size, is larger than its counterparts in Vienna and Sevres, and offers social and art historians one of the largest blocs of research material to become available since World War II. There is enough material for dozens of exhibitions after what can be rescued has been funneled and restored.

Thanks to 40 years of storage in East German warehouses and damp museum cellars, the archive materials are covered with at least 30 interbred varieties of health-endangering mold and fungus spores. A microbiologist first establishes which of them are present on a given piece, then the piece is put into a small gas chamber. After that, the piece is given to Wojciech Kurpiak, a Polish paper restorer, to be freed from rust, fading, water discolorations and decaying paper structure.

How long will the restoration take? "About 237 years, if done thoroughly," says Kurpiak cheerfully. He is 28, now a permanent resident in West Berlin, one of many Polish



Trove of KPM designs is being carefully restored.

restorers working outside Poland. His presence epitomizes the prevailing spirit in East-West art relations: cooperation and pragmatism.

Museum officials on both sides of the Iron Curtain are quietly working together to rectify mismatches in collections, to loan pieces for exhibitions and to help in documentation. A good example is West Berlin's return of the disassembled stones of the house of Frederick the Great's Jewish banker, Ephraim, to East Berlin, where it will be reconstructed and serve as a museum.

To understand the importance of the archive's return, it is necessary to grasp what the role of the KPM was.

Baer puts it simply: "It was a guiding light in Berlin art," she says. Founded in 1751 by a Swiss, the KPM went bankrupt twice before coming under the patronage of Frederick the Great in 1761. The KPM was nurtured by one of his most clever structures: All Jewish citizens were obliged to purchase porcelain at weddings, business foundations and other official functions.

The KPM flourished and soon became one of the major employers and commissioners of artists in Berlin. Because the range of products was so great — gowns, cups, ornamental vases for royal gifts, services of every size and description — the KPM artists were constantly scouting for new inspira-

tion. The result was the archive, an artistic warehouse comprising among other things, a small but excellent collection of Japanese books on ornamental patterns. Their presence stemmed from the late-19th-century discovery of Oriental art and its transmission into the Jugendstil movement.

The archives offer art historians the chance of tracing the original sketch to the finished work. Ilse Baer's husband, Winfried, in charge of the palace's porcelain collection, is organizing a traveling exhibition on so-called Meissen vases. The exhibition uses findings from the archive to show all the intermediate conceptual steps involved in the making of the vases which enjoyed great popularity during the period 1827-1847 in Berlin.

The majestic vases were exclusively royal gifts on other European ruling houses. In the archive, the king's own account book has been found with its detailed description of the work he envisioned, and suggested reimbursement. The exhibition is entitled "On His Majesty's Service."

The salvaging of the archive is being financed by a grant from Lotte, the West Berlin lottery. This enterprising idea is typical of the Baers, who have almost single-handedly built up an antique weapons collection in Berlin's Jagdschloss Grunewald (a former hunting lodge) and the porcelain collection in the Charlottenburg Palace's Belvedere tower.

Among the exhibitions planned is one on Johann-Ernest Gotzkowsky, the second proprietor of the KPM. It will coincide with the 1987 celebration of Berlin's 750th anniversary. Gotzkowsky was a man of many talents — banker, industrialist, collector (his painting collection formed the basis of Catherine the Great's at the Hermitage in Leningrad) — who secured the artistic superiority of the KPM by enticing several accomplished artists from Meissen, the original center of German porcelain.

His funds lasted a bare two years before the KPM's costs ruined him. In seven months of production, his works produced some of the finest pieces ever seen at the KPM. This archive will detail how that quality was achieved.

"The archive is temporarily housed in three rooms in the palace's central tower. Browsing through the rows of file cabinets filled with weather-beaten tones and carefully layered drawings often comes upon an unexpected find: for instance, a folio of Japanese birds and butterflies, done with beautiful simplicity on a paper.

"We don't know when and how they came to the KPM," says Ilse Baer. "We'll have to call in someone from the outside to tell us that." "They're beautiful, aren't they?" she asks, shaking her head in wonderment.

AUCTION SALES

LEMPERTZ OLD ART

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ANDY CAPP

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LOCKSLEY
By Nicholas Chase. 280 pp. \$12.95.
St. Martin's/Marek, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Barbara Mertz

"LOCKSLEY" is a novel about a legendary character who is not, for a change, King Arthur. Any reader who has read in Sir Walter Scott and Howard Pyle will know him from the tale: Robert of Locksley, Earl of Huntingdon—Robin Hood, of course. Several singularly tedious books have been written tracing the development of the legend, from the ribald yeoman-turned-outlaw of the medieval ballads to the patriotic aristocrat of "Ivanhoe"; but the history of Robin Hood is even more dubious than that of King Arthur, and efforts to equate the hero of the ballads with an actual rebel have proved fruitless.

Chase doesn't try. His novel is fantasy based on fantasy, fiction derived from the fictitious persona of Robin Hood as he appears in 19th-century novels and tales. His protagonist is the Robin we knew and loved in childhood—Saxon knight, devoted follower of King Richard the Lionheart, fourth Earl of Locksley. "Locksley" is not by any stretch of the imagination a children's book, but it will appeal particularly to those of us who grew up with the legend and who always suspected there were parts

of the story the adults never told us. "Locksley" is the unexpurgated version.

Like the Robin of legend, Robert Atheling returns from the Crusades to discover that wicked Prince John, brother of Richard, is in control of England and determined to take the crown for himself. Robert's father has been murdered, the family estates have been confiscated, and Robert must take to the woods along with other victims of John's cruelty.

However, Chase introduces a new twist to the classic tale. Robert is not merely a dispossessed loyalist; he is also a secret agent, sent back to England by Richard and his shrewd mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine, to keep an eye on wily Prince John. This semi-official position provides a convincing motive for Robert's activities on behalf of his absent king. When Richard is captured by the Austrians on his way home from the Crusades, Robert makes certain that the ransom squeezed from England reaches Richard's kidnappers, instead of disappearing into Prince John's coffers.

The major departure from the legend is in the matter of Robert's romantic life. Marian is his sister, not his sweetheart. Robert's love is Berengaria, the neglected queen of Richard. Berengaria returns Robert's love, and the two manage to spend

quite a lot of time together as Robert changes hats, from outlaw to moneylender to merchant to smuggler to unofficial ambassador to the Holy See, among others. Robert has a hand (an underhand, one might say) in vital events of the period. He is present and actively involved when Prince Arthur is murdered, when John signs the Magna Carta at Runnymede and when Pope Innocent agrees to take John back into the church.

It's all great fun. There is plenty of action—murders, duels, ambushes, desperate plots. And there is also a crazy air of verisimilitude, thanks in part to Chase's matter of fact sometimes poetic style, and in larger part to his skillful use of actual events to nail down the floating veils of fantasy. Many of the minor characters are real people. This is a standard device in historical novels, but Chase uses it brilliantly, weaving in Robert's undercover—and hence necessarily secret—activities with facts recorded by historians. Did King John really murder his nephew Prince Arthur? What did the knight de Brose know about the affair? Chase explains. Robert's involvement accounts logically for de Brose's hold over the king and for John's ghastly revenge on the blackmailer. Robert is always behind the scene, manipulating and scheming, all for the good of England. One particularly effective chapter concerns the famous loss of the royal treasure, when John's baggage train is trapped in quicksand crossing a stream. Robert is there, of course, and Chase's description is hair-raising.

The book's only flaw is its length. After a plethora of overlong historical novels, which have pervaded the market lately, it is surprising to find one that suffers from the opposite defect. "Locksley" is too short. The pace is so brisk and event follows event with such headlong speed that the reader keeps turning back in search of a transitional passage or a few more paragraphs of explanation. For me, too short is better than too long; I'd rather stumble occasionally as I am carried breathlessly along than have my hands and brain go numb as they cope with the weight of the massive tomes now in vogue. But I wish Chase or his editor hadn't cut the book so drastically.

Still, it's a merry romp in every sense of the word, and a pleasant treat for lovers of adventure-historical novels who are surfeited with 900-page tomes.

Barbara Mertz, who writes romance novels under two pseudonyms, wrote this review for The Washington Post.



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	MOON
Algeria	17	8	W	0	W
Amsterdam	17	8	W	0	W
Berlin	17	8	W	0	W
Bombay	27	18	W	0	W
Buenos Aires	17	8	W	0	W
Calcutta	27	18	W	0	W
Cairo	27	18	W	0	W
Colon	27	18	W	0	W
Hankow	27	18	W	0	W
Hong Kong	27	18	W	0	W
Kobe	27	18	W	0	W
London	17	8	W	0	W
Manila	27	18	W	0	W
Medan	27	18	W	0	W
Osaka	27	18	W	0	W
Peking	27	18	W	0	W
Rangoon	27	18	W	0	W
San Francisco	17	8	W	0	W
Shanghai	27	18	W	0	W
Singapore	27	18	W	0	W
Tokyo	27	18	W	0	W
Yokohama	27	18	W	0	W

Canadian Stock Markets Nov. 11

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Chg
1000 Alcan	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
2000 BHP	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
3000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
4000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
5000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
6000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
7000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
8000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
9000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
10000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

Other Markets Nov. 11

London	High	Low	Close	Chg
1000 Alcan	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
2000 BHP	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
3000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
4000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
5000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
6000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
7000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
8000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
9000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
10000 CIBC	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

China Says Investments By U.S. at \$405 Million

BEIJING — U.S. investment in China has grown to \$405 million since 1980, the China Daily said Friday.

The large amount of direct investment is despite a recent decline in bilateral trade. The paper said the money went to 16 equity joint ventures involving \$91 million, a \$10 million cooperative management project and five agreements for joint ventures in exploitation of offshore oil.

CURRENCY

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1000 Alcan	115.00	1000 Alcan	115.00
2000 BHP	115.00	2000 BHP	115.00
3000 CIBC	115.00	3000 CIBC	115.00
4000 CIBC	115.00	4000 CIBC	115.00
5000 CIBC	115.00	5000 CIBC	115.00
6000 CIBC	115.00	6000 CIBC	115.00
7000 CIBC	115.00	7000 CIBC	115.00
8000 CIBC	115.00	8000 CIBC	115.00
9000 CIBC	115.00	9000 CIBC	115.00
10000 CIBC	115.00	10000 CIBC	115.00

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12-13, 1983

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Great Expectations: Assuming People, Even Economists, Will Act Rationally

NEW YORK — The theory of rational expectations, whose leading proponent is Professor Robert E. Lucas Jr. of the University of Chicago, has provoked intense controversy within the economic profession. This is partly because the theory, which assumes that people assimilate all available information and figure out what it implies for the future, appeared to have profound implications for economic policy.

For if people understand and anticipate what the government is doing — for instance, in trying to accelerate economic growth by speeding up the increase in the money supply — workers will increase their wage demands and businesses will raise prices to protect themselves against future inflation, thus negating the government's intention of increasing real growth.

Yet the theory of rational expectations, whatever its policy implications, represented a bold extension of what conventional economists had assumed all along: That people behave rationally — with rationality defined as actions to serve their self-interest. The tough part about the theory was how to make it operational. One way would be to ask people what they expected. But as Professor Arjo Klamer says in his new book, "Conversations with Economists," asking people what they expect will result in generally inaccurate forecasts.

The rational-expectations theorists sought to leap over that problem by developing elaborate economic models to explain the way people behave, whether they themselves understood it or not. Professor Lucas, who was a student of Herbert Simon, a winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science who teaches at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, asked an interviewer, "Have you read Simon's 'The Sciences of the Artificial'?" He's got examples like, "Why is it that Arctic animals have white fur? You know it's handy if you're trying to escape predators to be able to blend into the snow, but that doesn't explain anything about how it came about."

Mr. Lucas contends that much of economic thought is about outcomes and is not very realistic about the actual economic process. Other economists find that proposition ludicrous. Professor James R. Robinson of Yale, another Nobel laureate, has attacked the heart of the Lucas argument by asking how it is possible that our expectations are consistent with the prediction of an elaborate economic model that most people cannot even understand.

Leonard A. Rapping of the University of Massachusetts, who together with Mr. Lucas wrote one of the seminal articles in the field when both were at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has since abandoned the approach. "Frankly," he said, "I do not think that the rational-expectations theorists are in the real world."

The crucial test of any theory — one that the rational expectations theorists themselves accept — is whether it works, at least whether it works better than any alternative theory.

Problem Finding Data

In a new study for the National Bureau of Economic Research, "Expectations and the Structure of the Economy," two economists, John G. Cragg and Burton G. Malkiel, cast doubt on the theory. One problem is finding data either to validate or invalidate it. After examining much data drawn from the work of security analysts, Mr. Cragg and Mr. Malkiel conclude: "While certain narrow implications of the rational expectations hypothesis could be rejected, we could not reject the broader implications of the hypothesis; that is, there was no evidence of readily available information that was not contained in the forecast and no information in the forecast that was not contained in market prices."

They found the forecasting of the security analysts "poor." Professor Lucas himself may have grown more skeptical about making the theory operational. He seems to have abandoned economic work. When asked by Professor Klamer whether he was after the truth, Mr. Lucas said, "Yeah. But I don't know what we mean by truth in our business. I don't see economics as pushing that deeply in some respects. We're programming robot institutions of people, and there are real limits on that you can get out of that."

The proposition that economic policy is inherently ineffective, a logical outgrowth of the theory that was asserted earlier, appears to have been drastically modified or abandoned by some of its main proponents. Professor Thomas Sargent of the University of Minnesota stresses the view that the rational-expectations theory does not imply either conservative or liberal policies.

Nevertheless, the intense controversy over rational expectations theory appears to have had some major effects on economics. One is to focus attention on the implications of expectations for decision-making by business and government officials. Another is to intensify interest in the way expectations are formed, such as through the influence of the media. The controversy has also deepened skepticism over the pretensions of economists and econometricians seeking to explain the past or to forecast the future. But this can have a positive effect in raising new questions about the nature and significance of economics.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 10/11, including bank service charges

	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
American Express	100	1.0000	British	100	1.0000	French	100	1.0000
Bank of America	100	1.0000	Bank of Montreal	100	1.0000	Bank of Paris	100	1.0000
Bank of Tokyo	100	1.0000	Bank of Victoria	100	1.0000	Bank of West	100	1.0000
Bank of Zurich	100	1.0000	Bank of London	100	1.0000	Bank of New York	100	1.0000
Bank of Rome	100	1.0000	Bank of Spain	100	1.0000	Bank of Portugal	100	1.0000
Bank of Greece	100	1.0000	Bank of Italy	100	1.0000	Bank of Belgium	100	1.0000
Bank of Netherlands	100	1.0000	Bank of Luxembourg	100	1.0000	Bank of Switzerland	100	1.0000
Bank of Austria	100	1.0000	Bank of Czech Republic	100	1.0000	Bank of Slovakia	100	1.0000
Bank of Hungary	100	1.0000	Bank of Poland	100	1.0000	Bank of Czechoslovakia	100	1.0000
Bank of Yugoslavia	100	1.0000	Bank of Bulgaria	100	1.0000	Bank of Romania	100	1.0000
Bank of USSR	100	1.0000	Bank of East Germany	100	1.0000	Bank of West Germany	100	1.0000
Bank of Japan	100	1.0000	Bank of South Korea	100	1.0000	Bank of Taiwan	100	1.0000
Bank of Hong Kong	100	1.0000	Bank of Singapore	100	1.0000	Bank of Malaysia	100	1.0000
Bank of Philippines	100	1.0000	Bank of Indonesia	100	1.0000	Bank of Thailand	100	1.0000
Bank of Vietnam	100	1.0000	Bank of Laos	100	1.0000	Bank of Cambodia	100	1.0000
Bank of Brunei	100	1.0000	Bank of Timor	100	1.0000	Bank of East Timor	100	1.0000
Bank of Mozambique	100	1.0000	Bank of Zimbabwe	100	1.0000	Bank of Botswana	100	1.0000
Bank of Namibia	100	1.0000	Bank of South Africa	100	1.0000	Bank of Lesotho	100	1.0000
Bank of Swaziland	100	1.0000	Bank of Malawi	100	1.0000	Bank of Zambia	100	1.0000
Bank of Angola	100	1.0000	Bank of Guinea	100	1.0000	Bank of Sierra Leone	100	1.0000
Bank of Liberia	100	1.0000	Bank of Ivory Coast	100	1.0000	Bank of Upper Volta	100	1.0000
Bank of Chad	100	1.0000	Bank of Nigeria	100	1.0000	Bank of Cameroon	100	1.0000
Bank of Gabon	100	1.0000	Bank of Congo	100	1.0000	Bank of Zaire	100	1.0000
Bank of Angola	100	1.0000	Bank of Namibia	100	1.0000	Bank of Botswana	100	1.0000
Bank of Swaziland	100	1.0000	Bank of Malawi	100	1.0000	Bank of Zambia	100	1.0000
Bank of Angola	100	1.0000	Bank of Guinea	100	1.0000	Bank of Sierra Leone	100	1.0000
Bank of Liberia	100	1.0000	Bank of Ivory Coast	100	1.0000	Bank of Upper Volta	100	1.0000
Bank of Chad	100	1.0000	Bank of Nigeria	100	1.0000	Bank of Cameroon	100	1.0000
Bank of Gabon	100	1.0000	Bank of Congo	100	1.0000	Bank of Zaire	100	1.0000

INTEREST RATES

INTEREST RATES									
Eurocurrency Deposits									Nov. 11
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR		
3M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
6M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
9M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
12M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
15M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
18M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
21M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
24M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
27M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
30M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
33M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
36M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
39M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
42M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
45M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
48M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
51M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
54M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
57M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
60M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
63M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
66M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
69M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
72M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
75M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
78M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
81M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
84M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
87M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
90M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
93M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
96M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
99M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
102M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
105M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
108M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
111M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
114M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
117M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
120M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
123M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
126M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
129M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
132M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
135M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
138M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
141M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
144M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
147M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
150M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
153M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
156M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
159M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
162M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
165M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
168M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
171M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
174M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
177M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
180M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
183M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
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369M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
372M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		
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420M	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5	12 1/2	8 1/8	9 1/8		

Canada Fines Amway \$20 Million for Fraud

The Associated Press
TORONTO — Amway Corp., which runs one of the world's largest door-to-door sales operations, and a subsidiary have been fined \$20 million after pleading guilty to defrauding Canada of 28 million dollars in custom duties.
 The arrangement, approved Thursday in Ontario Supreme Court, ended criminal fraud charges against Amway of Canada Ltd. and four top officials, including the company's founder, Richard DeVos.
 The guilty plea was a "described confession of guilt as we were getting closer to trial," Chief Justice Gregory Evans of Ontario Superior Court said after ordering the fine.
 Canadian prosecutors charged Amway, based in Ada, Michigan, deliberately undervalued 18 personal products brought into Canada from 1965 to 1980.
 Judge Evans ordered the company to pay \$20 million, with the rest to be paid by the parent corporation.
 Otto Stolz, an Amway vice president and legal counsel, stressed that the 24.6 million dollars was a fine and not repayment of money the Canadian government alleged Amway owed in customs charges.
 Judge Evans said he decided the amount of the fine after considering the money made in the fraud. He said he wanted the fine to be a deterrent.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

WestLB Predicts 3.5% Rise in 1984

In W. German Industrial Production

DUSSELDORF (Reuters) — West German industrial production next year will be about 3.5 percent higher than in 1983 as rising exports give new impetus to the economy, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale forecast Friday.
 In an analysis of industrial sectors, it said demand for consumer goods will remain high but less so of the force shown this year. Production of capital goods and raw materials will show average rises. Certain sectors, such as shipbuilding and coal, will make noticeable cuts in output.
 After a 1-percent rise in 1983, the bank forecast a 4.5-percent rise in output in raw materials. The iron and steel industry will post a 10-percent rise after several years of declines, it said. Nonferrous metals, chemicals and the woodworking industries will show 5-percent gains. The mining industry will show a 3-percent fall after an 8-percent decline this year. Capital goods industries will see output up 4 percent next year, but down 1.5 percent in 1985. Shipbuilding will decline by 15 percent after a similar 1983 fall. Output of data processing equipment will rise 15 percent and other electrical goods 5 percent, it said.

Mesa May Resume Gulf Oil Purchases

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — An investment group led by Mesa Petroleum may soon resume its purchases of Gulf Oil stock, Mesa's chairman, T. Boone Pickens, said Friday.
 The Mesa group, which consists of the Amarillo, Texas-based oil company and four other large investors, has acquired nearly 18 million Gulf shares, or 10.83 percent of the outstanding stock, since this summer. Mesa has been unable to buy more Gulf stock until it receives government clearance under antitrust laws, but Mr. Pickens said he expected to receive clearance soon.
 Mr. Pickens also told security analysts Thursday that the investor group would not sell its shares back to Gulf. He said he did not intend to seek a seat on Gulf's board. In similar situations in the past, Mr. Pickens has acquired a large stake in a company and later sold the stock at a profit. (Reuters, NYT)



T. Boone Pickens Jr.

C&W Is Partner in Company in China

LONDON (Reuters) — Cable & Wireless said Friday it has become a 49 percent partner in a new telephone company in the Shenzhen special economic zone in China, bordering Hong Kong.
 The agreement establishes the Shenzhen Telephone Co., which will provide a public telephone service for a population that is expected to rise from between 200,000 and 250,000 now to about 800,000 by the end of the century.
 Shenzhen is aiming at an investment program of about \$180 million to install one telephone for four people by 2000.

Philips Details VHS Recorders Plan

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (Reuters) — Philips plans to start producing VHS-format video cassette recorders in Europe in the summer of 1984, a company spokesman said Friday. Initial annual production in Europe is expected to be up to 300,000 recorders.
 The recorder will be sold initially outside Europe, where Philips and Grundig of West Germany sell the V-2000 recorders they jointly developed. Philips sells about 500,000 Japanese-made VHS-format recorders in the United States, Australia and New Zealand under subsidiaries' names.
 Philips will use a cross-licensing agreement with Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. of Japan to make the VHS-format recorders in Europe using existing production capacity and machinery, the spokesman said. Matsushita said last week that it would supply Philips and Grundig with VHS-format technology.

Hanomag Receives Bridging Credit

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Hanomag, the Hannover-based subsidiary of IBB Holding, the construction equipment group that sought court protection from its creditors last week, has received a bridging credit of 2 million to 3 million Deutsche marks (\$5.3 million to \$8 million) to keep production going at least through part of next week, a company spokesman said Friday.
 He said that the credit was provided by the group's principal bankers, Schröder, Mitschmeyer Hengst, whose near collapse last week precipitated the IBB crisis.
 At the same time, Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank agreed to finance the payment of Hanomag employees' wages for the next month, a bill expected to be about 7 million DM, a BHF spokesman in Frankfurt said. The bank will then review the possibility of financing a further two months' wages, bringing the bill to around 20 million DM if full production is maintained.

SEC Confirms Its Procedure For New-Issues Registration

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has made permanent its "shelf" registration procedure for bringing new securities to market with little delay, but limited its use to the largest and most creditworthy companies.
 Under the rule, known as Rule 415, companies may file one comprehensive statement outlining their financing plans — putting it "on the shelf" at the commission — and then sell some or all of the securities at any time in the next two years. And instead of printing detailed prospectuses each time they want to raise capital, companies can simply refer investors to their latest annual or quarterly reports.
 The rule, adopted in February 1982, was made permanent Thursday by a 4-1 vote, with Barbara S. Thomas the sole dissenter. Mrs. Thomas, who had sent her resignation to President Ronald Reagan effective Friday, made a heated argument against the rule, contending that it "jeopardized the liquidity and stability of our markets and

Manila Sees IMF Clearing Credits

MANILA — Jaime Laya, governor of the central bank, said Friday he expects the International Monetary Fund to approve the Philippines' request for about \$636 million in standby credits "in the next few days." An IMF team left Manila Thursday after concluding talks with officials on the request.
 Mr. Laya told U.S. businessmen the government hopes to reschedule some official development assistance loans with industrialized countries. He did not give the amount of the loans to be rescheduled.
 Mr. Laya said IMF approval of the standby credits would enable the Philippines to secure financing to meet import requirements and give Manila relief from payment of loans from some governments.

Sweden Will Sell 15% Of PKbanken to Public

STOCKHOLM — The Social Democratic government has decided to sell to the public part of Sweden's second-largest bank. The state-owned Post- och Kreditbanken said Friday that the government would sell 15 percent of the bank through a public share issue on the Stockholm Stock Exchange.
 The move, which will be the first time the government of Prime Minister Olof Palme has offered investors shares in a nationalized company, is designed to increase the bank's nominal share capital by 11.64 million kronor (\$14.8 million), to 750 million kronor.
 PKbanken said it needed the cash to help it expand and to prepare it for any structural changes in the Swedish banking sector.
 Officials said that the bank had been pressing for a flotation for some time but that the government

Some of the Biggest Gains You've Seen

Will Develop From Recent Losses In Cyclical Media

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هكذا: عن الأصل

Early Harvest Best in Years

Associated Press
N — Drought and
acreage curbs cut the
a 18-year low of 4.12
16 billion liters), ac-

and Agriculture Minister, says that in half the size of last year's bumper harvest, the department expects to record this year's crop at 1.5 million tons. "I am sure that the government will be able to do this," he says.

But farmers have had "unfavorable" conditions this fall, with a minimum of rain and a maximum of drought. Economists say the drought has cut 1964 food prices considerably from last year's, but not by as much as 10 to 15 percent, and not as long as expected.

Prices for wheat, corn and rice are 1.5 to 2 percent lower than in 1963, though they did rise 10 to 15 percent since 1967, says the Ministry of Agriculture.

But farmers are sending money to the government to help them pay their fall tax to counter higher prices for rice, wheat and corn. "Because of the drought and the fall in rice and corn, average prices will increase in 1968," says the Ministry of Agriculture.

Supplies of rice in 1968 will be 1.5 million tons, says the Ministry. A economist, Ralph H. Jones, says the drought has cut the rice harvest by 10 to 15 percent, but there will be fewer animals and less rice in 1964.

Under the government's 1964 program, farmers are to receive \$1 billion to \$10 billion to buy commodities — such as rice, corn, oil — in return for rice and other commodities.

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Thailand Consulate Bank License

Thailand's growth has the potential to attract foreign investment and to permit a more rapid rate of economic development. The country's growth is also a result of the government's policies, which have been aimed at increasing the country's economic growth.

tion junior middleweight championship. He has a WBA obligation to meet undefeated Mike Callahan, the No. 1 contender.

Hagler said he would be glad to give Duran another bout, but will not meet his WBA mandatory challenger, Juan Domingo Roldan of Argentina, probably in late February. Roldan kept his No. 1 rating in the WBA by knocking out Frank Fletcher of Philadelphia at 2:58 of the sixth round in a scheduled 10-rounder on the undercard.

Duran, who now has a 76-5 record, ended Hagler's streak of eight straight knockouts in middleweight title fights. But for a while, it appeared the 29-year-old champion was going to make it nine in a row. He was wearing Duran down and the challenger was breathing heavily through his mouth when Hagler stopped attacking in the ninth round.

"It was a little tight," Hagler admitted. "I guess I was trying too hard to knock him out."

In the increasing chill of the evening—the temperature was 61 degrees Fahrenheit (16 degrees Celsius) when the fight started—Duran was warmly received by the crowd at Caesar's Palace outdoor arena, which included at least 2,000 Panamanians. But the fight did not heat up quickly.

The two boxers spent the first round at arm's length. Occasionally, Duran made some tentative overtures to get inside, but he was quick to learn that he was not match for Hagler inside.

Outside, though, with a neat

feint of the left shoulder and a quick right-hand lead, Duran was able to score throughout the fight. But Hagler learned that he could not be hurt by the legendary "hands of stone."

In the third round, the pack picked up. For the first time, if only briefly, they exchanged punches toe to toe, a scene that was to be repeated throughout the bout.

Hagler discovered that his pre-fight assessment—"I'm going to be facing a moving target"—was correct. Duran was landing by far the greater number of serious punches, but they had little effect.

By the fourth, it seemed Hagler was gradually but surely taking control, wearing Duran down. When Duran ventured close, he was met with uppercuts.

Duran was landing punches, too. In the seventh round, they smiled at each other, warriors in a good fight. But the bigger warrior continued to land more and more punches. And Duran was looking more and more tired.

In the eighth, the round in which Duran quit against Leonard, the round in which he knocked out Davey Moore last June 16 to win his third title, the Panamanian mounted futile attack after futile attack.

Duran was puffing more and more heavily in the ninth round. The breathing probably became more difficult after Hagler landed a solid right to Duran's left side.

But now, strangely, Hagler did not press his advantage. The fight

slowed, and Duran gained his second wind. What had been becoming a one-sided fight was again closely fought.

In the 11th, as a cold breeze picked up, the fight let down. Duran changed that in the 12th.

He met Hagler in the middle of the ring. A Duran right hand — and very possibly a right thumb — landed midway through the round and Hagler's left eye closed quickly.

A Duran right to the body sent Hagler backward briefly in the 13th as the challenger's second wind seemed to coincide with Hagler's eye trouble. Duran was in tenuous control, and all Hagler seemed to be able to do was stick his tongue out at the challenger at the belt.

Both men were tired. Hagler drove Duran back at the start of the 14th and was able to muscle his way inside. He could not have known it at the time, but Hagler was winning a round he had to have in order to gain the decision.

As they came out for the 15th, Duran pounded his chest and motioned for Hagler to come on. Hagler did. Soon, a left cross by the champion snapped Duran's head back.

Again, they were toe to toe. Duran pushing inside with his head. Hagler was winning the exchanges again as a marvelous fight ended with both still fighting.

"Marvin Hagler was just better," said Duran.

Three judges apparently weren't that sure.

Marvelous Marvin Hagler

er, left, and Roberto Duran working at close quarters.

The Associated Press

Marvelous Marvin Hagler, left, and Roberto Duran working at close quarters.

SPORTS BRIEFS

tests for steroids and other prohibited substances that led to the disqualification of 16 athletes at the Pan American Games in Caracas.

De Merode, a longtime advocate of the testing, was told at the IOC annual meeting in New Delhi last March that he might refuse to accredit the Los Angeles Olympic drug testing facility at the University of California, Los Angeles, unless the organizers here agreed to the tests.

Ueberroth, along with Los Angeles Olympic Medical Director Dr. Anthony F. Daly, have long questioned the reliability of the tests for both testosterone and caffeine.

Testosterone is a naturally produced male hormone. Anabolic ste-

roids, which have been banned by the IOC since the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, are a synthetic derivative of testosterone.

With the introduction of more sophisticated testing for anabolic steroids, an increasing number of athletes have been using straight testosterone to prepare for competitions. Doctors who are familiar with testosterone say that it has even more anabolic — strength-enhancing — effect than synthetic steroids but that it increases the risk of harmful side effects.

As a result, the IOC added testosterone to the list of banned substances in February 1982. Caffeine, a stimulant, was banned at the same time.

Central to the dispute is whether a normal amount of testosterone produced naturally by the body can be determined.

Medical science has concluded that the normal person should have a one-to-one ratio in the body of testosterone to epitestosterone. But some persons, particularly athletes, are known to have higher levels of testosterone than epitestosterone.

According to the IOC's rules, a person will be disqualified only if he is found to have a six-to-one ratio of testosterone to epitestosterone.

Some athletes argue that their bodies may naturally have produced that level of testosterone and that they may be disqualified even if they have never taken an injection of the substance.

Caffeine is a stimulant most often associated with coffee but also commonly found in soft drinks, candy bars and aspirin. But because the levels the IOC allows are so high, there is no danger of casual users being disqualified.

"To test positive for caffeine, you would have to be injecting it," said Dr. Jack Tamnton, one of the Canadian team doctors at the Pan American Games. "You could drink 30 one-liter bottles of Coca-Cola and still not have enough caffeine in your system to test positive." No athlete has ever been sanctioned for using caffeine.

McEnroe, Jarryd Reach Semifinals

WEMBLEY, England (AP) — John McEnroe, still trying to find his best form after defeat by fellow American Steve Denton, 6-3, 6-3, Friday to move into the semifinals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here.

In Saturday's semifinals, McEnroe will face Sweden's Anders Jarryd, who upset No. 5 seed Gene Mayer of the United States, 6-1, 6-2. On Thursday, McEnroe, the top seed, overcame Vince Van Patten, 7-5, 6-2.

Jockey Cruguet Injured in Spill

NEW YORK (AP) — Jockey Jean Cruguet, injured in a spill at Aqueduct Race Track, was in satisfactory condition Friday at a Long Island hospital following surgery to remove a ruptured spleen.

The French-born rider was hurt Thursday when his mount, Whitealls, stumbled coming out of the gate and kicked the fallen jockey. Cruguet, who won the Triple Crown aboard Seattle Slew in 1977, stopped riding several years ago to become a trainer, but resumed riding this year.

Free Agents' Trade to Raiders Is Allowed

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

PROVO, Utah—Just after the road bends to the right, leading to the Wasatch Mountains and the western edge of the Rockies, a sign marks the main entrance to the school. It says: "Brigham Young University. Enter to Learn. Go Forth to Serve."

Learning and serving is second nature at Brigham Young, which is sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Among the university's 26,963 students this semester, all but 582 are members of the Mormon Church. They learn at school, but many go forth during and after their academic years to serve missions of at least 18 months on behalf of the church.

Sean Covey, for example, a freshman, plans to leave in January to serve an 18-month mission in Johannesburg. "I was raised in the church," he said. "It has always been my desire to serve a mission."

Covey will not only be away from school, he will also be away from the Brigham Young football team. That does not make him unusual. Among the 95 players on this year's team are 30 who have served missions and returned to the school and the team. What does make him unusual is that several professional scouts say that Covey could well become the best quarterback ever produced by the Brigham Young football program.

Just as the Mormon religion makes Brigham Young one among the country's universities, the long line of outstanding quarterbacks has made the football team unique among NCAA schools. The last four Brigham Young quarterbacks have been drafted by the National Football League, and three of them had started for their teams by this season. — Gifford Neilson

(class of 1978) for the Wilson (1980) football team. Jim McMahon (1982) The other, Gary Shedge of the Cincinnati Bengals regular season.

The list will, no doubt, this season. Steve Young, quarterback for the past two great, great grandson of the university, is projected to round draft choice. He is a defensive back, 5'5, 7-year old, with a high level of efficiency, with a high level of efficiency, with a high level of efficiency.

But for Young, a 22-year-old in Greenwich, Conn., not the principal factor was Brigham Young. "There said, among them the beauty of the campus between the mountains and, of course, the "If you want to be a "what you want to be a "It became the place Edwards, an assistant named to succeed Tom ch. In Edwards' third year its first conference title the next eight years. B conference championships the team has an 8-1 record Western Athletic Conference.

The success has come advantage in the 1980s to rather obvious disadvantage. Edwards, who is also his recruiting problems coaches at the service as "The restrictive environment hurts" he said. "Some

Houston Oilers, Marc
Angela Rader and
the Chicago Bears
(1975), was drafted
out released before
expand by one after
BYU's starting quar-
seasons and the great,
of the founder of
many scouts as a first-
the NCAA in total
a game, and passing
of 166.2.

ear-old senior who grew
reticent, the church was
in choosing to attend
were many things," he
academic opportunities,
pus, which is nestled
the religious environ-
football program.

footballback," he said,

in 1972, when LaVell
BYU since 1962, was
Hudspeth as head coach
r, Brigham Young won
in nine years, and over
BYU won or shared the
seven times. This year
over all, 5-0 in the
ence.

because of certain
BYU and despite some
pages.

a Mormon, compares
of those encountered by
academics.

Environment helps and
kids don't want to get

involved with it; they want more freedom. If a
kid wants to play sports, then this is not the
place. Kids who come here looking for that
either change or be leaves, and I have helped a
lot of kids get located in other schools. I try to be
as candid with them as I can when we recruit
them. Then I know that the ones we get are
going to get along."

Edwards is widely regarded as one of college
football's most innovative coaches. "I want the
kids to be happy, to have a good time," he said,
sitting at his desk last week. "I think football
should be fun."

To make it fun, he decided at the beginning
that his teams would pass. That meant recruit-
ing quarterbacks with outstanding athletic ability,
and offensive linemen who could excel at
pass blocking.

BYU was the typical kind of BYU quarter-
back-recruit, and as it developed, success story.
In high school, he played on a team that ran
more than it passed. When the time came to
select a school, Young had narrowed the choice
to BYU and North Carolina.

"I wanted to go somewhere I would be happy," he said. Brigham Young won out because
of Edwards, a man Young found "I could
trust;" the quality and tradition of the football
program; and an academic program that would
serve him properly.

After Young graduates, the program is not
expected to suffer measurably. Young's back-
up quarterback, named Robbie Bosco, will
compete for the position with Blaine Fowler, a
junior who was Young's backup a year ago.

By the following year, Covey will be back
from South Africa and ready to play. "I'll take
a football with me," Covey said. "We get one day
a week off; I'm sure I can find somebody to
throw to."

the league and Howard Daniels, Haynes' lawyer.

As compensation for the signing of Haynes, the Raiders will send the New England Patriots a first-round draft choice in 1984 and a second in the 1985 draft and receive the Patriots' seventh-round pick in the 1985 draft.

The agreement also ends a \$5 million antitrust suit that Haynes and his agent, Howard Slusher, filed against the NFL because Commissioner Peter Rozelle voided a trade, completed a half hour after the deadline, that would have given Haynes to the Raiders in exchange for their No. 1 and No. 3 draft picks next year.

For the Record

The Baltimore Orioles were awarded a record \$65,487.70 per player Thursday for winning the 1983 World Series, and the Philadelphia Phillies received a record full share of \$44,473.31 for losing — a figure that topped even the previous record of \$43,279.69 set by the 1982 St. Louis Cardinals for a winner's share in the Series. (AP)

The International Football Federation (FIFA) has postponed from Dec. 8 to May 1984 its decision on the venue of the World Soccer cup finals in 1990, the federation's secretary-general, Joseph Blatter, announced Friday in Zurich. Italy, the Soviet Union, England and Greece have bid to stage the finals. (UPI)

The American League, at a meeting Friday of owners in New York, unanimously approved the sale of the Detroit Tigers to Thomas Monaghan. He purchased the club on Oct. 10 from John Fetzer, who owned the Tigers for 27 years. (UPI)

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE							
Atlantic Division				Utah	3	3	.500 1st
	W	L	Pct.	San Antonio	2	4	.499 1st
Boston	4	4	.500	Houston	2	5	.286 2nd
New York	4	4	.444 1/2	Kansas City	2	4	.333 3rd
Philadelphia	4	4	.444 1/2				
New Jersey	3	4	.429 3	Pacific Division			
Washington	3	5	.386 4	Portland	4	2	.726 1st
				Los Angeles	4	3	.647 1st
				Seattle	3	5	.429 1st
				Golden State	2	4	.333 1st
Central Division				San Diego	2	4	.429 1st
Minneapolis	5	2	.714 1st	Phoenix	1	4	.200 3rd
Atlanta	3	3	.500 1st				
Cincinnati	3	3	.500 1st				
Chicago	2	3	.400 2nd				

Thunder's Record: 10-10
10-10, Golden State W (4) 120-100

NBA Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo Bills (6-4) at New York Jets (4-6) — The Bills have lost two of their last three playing spoty defense. That is the sort of deficiency that could spell disaster. The Jets turned the ball over four times in losing, Baltimore, 17-14, for their fourth loss in five games. (New York by 3½.)

Cincinnati Bengals (4-6) at Kansas City Chiefs (4-6) — After losing their first eight games, the Bengals have won three straight and have shown that their offense can play as well as their defense. If form holds, the Chiefs will play it close, then lose. The key may be the Bengals' ability to run, the best part of their offense. The Chiefs have offered the opposition to fewer than 100 yards shore of the last four weeks. (Cincinnati by 2½.)

Denver Broncos (6-4) at Los Angeles Raiders (7-3) — With Marc Wilson out for the year with a shoulder injury, the Raiders are back to Jim Plunkett at quarterback. But the Raiders' success may be more dependent upon the ability of the defense to contain the opposition's passing game. The Raider defense will be facing John Elway, the rookie quarterback who was forced back into action when Steve DeBerg dislocated his shoulder against Seattle. (Los Angeles by 7.)

Miami Dolphins (7-3) at New England Patriots (5-5) — The last time

these teams played in Foxboro, Massachusetts, a rain driving a trower cleared a patch on the field of snow, and the Patriots won on a field goal, 3-0. That is unlikely to recur now that the Dolphins, under Dan Marino, have developed an explosive offense, averaging 26 points a game. (Miami by 3.)

Pittsburgh Steelers (8-2) at Baltimore Colts (6-4) — The Steelers' six-game winning streak is the longest in the league, mostly because of strong rushing and superior defense. Yet the Colts continue to play well. The most critical element could become the effectiveness of the quarterbacks, Cliff Stoudt of the Steelers and Baltimore's Mike Pagnall. Neither thrower for big yardage, but given the strength of the defense, they may have to try. (Pittsburgh by 3½.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington Redskins (8-2) at New York Giants (7-7-1) — The Redskins are playing as well as any team in the league, shutting down the opposition's running game. The Giants, who normally run better than they throw, are without their best running back, Rob Carpenter, and may be forced to throw more. (Washington by 8.)

Green Bay Packers (5-5) at Minnesota Vikings (6-4) — The Vikings are without their best running back, Ted Brown, who suffered a

separated shoulder, and possibly without the wide receiver Terry Lee Count. The Packers, who beat Cleveland, 35-21, held the Browns to one touchdown over the first three quarters. (Minnesota by 24.)

New Orleans Saints (6-4) at San Francisco 49ers (6-4) — The Saints, 49ers and Rams are tied for the lead in Western Division. The Saints rely on the running of George Rogers, who gained 137 yards in last Sunday's 27-10 victory over Atlanta. And the 49ers, who have lost their last two, have been vulnerable to the rushing game. The 49ers are 1-9 in their last 10 games at home, 1-4 this season. (San Francisco by 4.)

Philadelphia Eagles (4-6) at Chicago Bears (3-7) — These teams played three weeks ago and Chicago won, 7-6. Since then each team has lost twice. Chicago playing better defense than offense, Philadelphia better offense than defense. The Eagles probably have a slight edge for two seasons. Their recent losses have been by 1 and 7 points. And the game against the Bears is in Chicago; the Eagles are 0-5 this year at home. (Chicago by 1.)

INTERCONFERENCE

Dallas Cowboys (9-1) at San Diego Chargers (3-7) — Their games of last Sunday typified the kind of season each team is having. The Cowboys won, coming from be-

hind, as they have in each victory. The Chargers lost because an errant offensive end, quarterback Ed Luther, could not help an improving defense. (Dallas by 9.)

Seattle Seahawks (6-4) at St. Louis Cardinals (3-6-1) — The Seahawks have won three of their last four, rushing for at least 150 yards in each victory. The Cardinals, after a mild stretch of playing respectably, turned in their poorest effort of the year in their 45-7 loss to Washington, when they gave up 209 rushing yards, the most since their first game. (Seattle by 3.)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-9) at Cleveland Browns (5-5) — The Browns have not played well defensively, which puts the Buccaneers in fine position to win their second straight. The Browns routinely give up 120 to 150 yards on the ground. And running is the only thing the Tampa Bay offense does well, as James Wilder, with 219 yards, showed in the 17-12 victory over Minnesota. (Cleveland by 4.)

MONDAY NIGHT

Los Angeles Rams (6-4) at Atlanta Falcons (4-6) — The Rams' style in victory has seldom deviated this season. Eric Dickerson runs for a lot of yards, and the defense plays as well as it has to. That is not good news for the Falcons, who in their last three games, have given up 183, 169 and 238 yards in rushing. (Atlanta by 14.)

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE							CAMPBELL CONFERENCE							
Patrick Division							Morris Division							
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
NY Rangers	6	0	0	12	24	14	Chicago	7	0	0	14	64	64	
Philadelphia	10	4	2	21	31	27	St. Louis	7	2	1	14	72	80	
NY Islanders	10	6	0	20	29	21	St. Pauls	7	1	1	15	40	48	
Washington	10	6	0	20	34	50	Detroit	6	6	2	14	54	57	
Montreal	4	10	1	9	34	50	Minnesota	6	8	1	13	65	79	
New Jersey	2	14	0	4	43	74								

Adams Division							Smyth Division							
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
Quebec	10	4	2	21	31	45	Edmonton	14	2	1	29	102	71	
Ottawa	10	4	2	20	94	67	Calgary	6	7	3	15	56	59	
Pittsburgh	7	6	3	17	53	59	Quebec	6	7	3	15	56	59	
Buffalo	7	6	3	17	53	59	Vancouver	4	10	1	9	42	74	
Montreal	7	8	1	14	64	68	Los Angeles	4	8	2	13	69	76	
							Winnipeg	5	9	2	12	63	80	

Transition

SAN ANTONIO—Renowned Rocker Phleas, guards, from the Internet list; waived Dave Barton, center.

WASHINGTON—Sent Michael Britti, guard-forward, to the club's Louisiana affiliate in the Continental Basketball Association.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

L.A. RAIDERS—Sent a first-round draft choice in 1984 and a second-round choice in 1985 to New England in exchange for a seventh-round pick in 1985 to complete an earlier deal involving Mike Williams, running back.

N.Y. GIANTS—Added Larry Hester, running back, and Al Steinbach, center, to their active roster. Placed Rick Cozart, running back, on the Reserve/Injured list in lieu of reserve, pit Billy Campbell, running back, on waivers.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Traded Mike Vetro, goalie, to Winnipeg for Ed Stastney, goalie.

PITTSBURGH—Recalled Greg Campbell, defenseman, from Baltimore of the American Hockey League.

Transition

BASEBALL

National League
CHICAGO—Signed **Tom Howard**, pitcher, to two of the American Association.
CINCINNATI—Released **Rick Gola**, pitcher. Assigned **Kevin Costa** and **Mike Dowless**, infielders, to **John Little**, outfielder, first baseman, to the minor league. Promoted **Cliff Henderson**, Mike Smith and John Sauer, pitcher, to **Wade Rindge**, infielder, and **Paul Onstie**, outfielder, to the minor league.

MONTREAL—Signed **Felipe Alou** first baseman.

NEW YORK—Added **John Gibbons**, catcher, **Terry Blocker**, **Len Dykstra** and **Mark Kruk**, outfielders, to **Tommy Lasater**, pitcher, and **Kevin Mitchell**, first baseman, to the minor league. Outrighted **Mark Bradley** and **Steve Tillman**, outfielders, **Ross Reynolds**, pitcher, and **Clint Hurdle**, to the minor league.

National League
LOS ANGELES—Placed **Mark Landers**, pitcher and **Clark Johnson**, forward, on waivers.

SAN ANTONIO—Released **Rever Phlegley**, pitcher, from the injured list; waived **Dave Burton**, catcher.

WASHINGTON—Signed **Michael Bird**, outfielder, to the club's Louisville affiliate in the Continental Basketball Association.

National Football League
L.A. RAIDERS—Signed a first-round draft choice in 1984 and a second-round choice in 1985 to the team in exchange for a seventh-round pick in 1985 to complete an earlier deal. Involving **Mike Holmes**, cornerback.

MINNESOTA—Signed **Tommy Smith**, running back, and **Al Stinson**, center, to their active roster. Placed **Rod Coleman**, running back, and **Ron Upchurch**, center, on injured list. **Elly Campbell**, running back, on waivers.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League
MARTFORD—Traded **Mike Vetter**, goalie, to **Edmonton** for **Ed Snider**, forward.

PITTSBURGH—Released **Glen Szeles**, defenseman, from Baltimore of the American Hockey League.

